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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	11th Feb.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
LEOPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,618	17th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 355.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,331	15th Feb. 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,353	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
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Available for 12 months	" 1,050	" 635

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This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

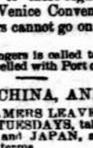
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaguier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,032	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Streets the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th February, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mohemerah and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd February, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,119 tons, on or about 18th February.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,716	Jacob	17th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

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" " " " ..... per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ..... per doz.	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ..... per doz.	37 8	42 0
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The "Premier" Helical Road Racer	"R"	"	330
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The "Premier" Helical Youths'	"M"	"	250
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By Captain S. Eardley Wilmot, R. N.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA. LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council given under Section 2 (1) of the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1877, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 4,51,000 four lakhs on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The debentures will have a currency of 10 ten years from the 1st May, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st May and the 1st November of each year

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II B C of 1888.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 4,80,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the 17th February 1899

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1898-99."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta municipal debentures currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent of the amount tendered

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas : but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees or rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided in to four equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal,—

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Do. II.	ditto 25 per cent ditto	17th March, 1899.
Do. III.	ditto 25 per cent ditto	30th March, 1899.
Do. IV.	ditto 25 per cent ditto	14th April, 1899.

Including earnest deposit if in currency note or cheque

N. B.—The words as near as possible are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the last instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th April 1899

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted a "pro rata" allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allottable on any tender is less than Rs. 500

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P. M., on Friday the 17th February 1899 at the Municipal Office

J. OWEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation
Municipal Office Calcutta, 24th January 1899

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four-and-a-half 4 1-2 per cent. Debenture Loan for 1-9-69, and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

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Signed.....

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members W. I. T. C. will be held at the Annexe, Watson's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 16th February, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RACES.

SATURDAY, 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd, and SATURDAY, 25th February.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	4th February	1899.
Do	4th March	do
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

KING, KING & Co.,

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MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 2,50,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 99 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 25 and 26 of the Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th January, 1899.

Tender should be sent into this Office with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 11th of March, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 7th April, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 16th January, 1899.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY FOR GOODS TRAFFIC TO CALCUTTA VIA KOLA AND TO CUTTACK AND EAST COAST RAILWAY VIA BARANG.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY, EXTENSIONS to Calcutta via Kola and to Cuttack and Southern India are now opened for the carriage of all classes of goods.

The opening of these extensions makes a junction at Barang with the East Coast Railway and connects Orissa, Madras and Calcutta with the Central Provinces and the N. W. Provinces, and Berar, by a direct Railway route, cheaper and shorter than has hitherto existed.

The following are the new routes offered to the carriage of goods :—

From Orissa via Kharagpur and Sini, to Kutni and via to the G. I. P. Railway.
From Orissa via Kharagpur and Sini, to Nagpur and via and the Western side of India.
From Orissa to Calcutta via Kola.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to any Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and to Kutni and via and Nagpur and via.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to Calcutta via Kola.
From Madras and Stations on the Madras Railway and connected lines to Calcutta via Kola and all Stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and via.

The outward passenger Traffic will take place some time in February, the date of which will be duly notified.

For further information apply to Traffic Manager, Nagpore, District traffic Superintendents, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chakarbharpur and Kharagpur, all Station Masters, B. N. Railway and Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., Calcutta.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 21st January, 1899.

THE

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 33m, Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 7-30m., 9-32s. Low water, 2-39m., 2-21s.

First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Charles Bertram's performance.

Professor Gajjar's lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.

THE Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer King Arthur entered, and the steamer Mozaffari left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Chusan entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Afghan left it on Saturday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—The special jurors (except such as served on the police case) are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January 1899, was 4,280, the daily average being 138. New Admissions 662, Parsees 372, Hindoos 1924, Mahomedans 821, Christians 965. 43 children were vaccinated this month.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—A Locomotive Engineering Class, specially for theory and practice work, the former in lectures and the latter on the Institute locomotive, arranged to be of service and usefulness to apprentices and others engaged in the locomotive workshops in Bombay, will be held on Saturday afternoons only at 3 p.m., at the above institute.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S LECTURE.—The opening lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p.m., to-day by Professor T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B. Sc. The topic selected for the evening is Triumph of Chemistry over Nature : Wonderful Products of Coal Tar. The lecture will be illustrated with chemical experiments and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

THEFT AT TELLY GULLY.—Khatizabee, a Mahomedan woman, who keeps a sweetmeat shop, and resides on the first storey of a house in Telly Gully Old Nagpada, reported to the police on Sunday night that during her absence from home for a short time that day, her room was opened by means of a duplicate key. A box in the room was forced open and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 200 and currency notes and cash to the amount of Rs 500 were stolen. Complainant stated that she had not opened the box for the last six months.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Gunpatrao Anuntrao, a clerk residing on the first floor of a house at Girgaum Road, locked up the door of his room and went to reside in the health camp at the Kennedy Sea Face, on the 29th ultimo. On opening the place on Sunday morning complainant found that someone had entered the room from the roof of an outhouse at the back, broken open several boxes and cup-boards, and carried off gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 1,489. A part of the stolen property belonged to the complainant's relatives.

CHILD ABANDONED BY PARENTS.—About half-past 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, a purdasi rent-collector, named Kumbhrsm Kalichanan, of a chawl in 10th Lane, Kamathipoora, reported to the police that a Hindu male child, about one month old, belonging to a woman, named Chundree, had been deserted by its mother, who occupied a room in that chawl. Chundra was last seen to leave the chawl on Saturday morning and has not since returned. The police upon an inquiry traced the mother of Chundree at Dhobie Talao, and made over the child to her. A search is being made for the mother.

SWIMMING.—In the course of the next few weeks Mr. E. Cavill, the great swimmer of Australia and America, will pay a visit to Bombay during his tour through India. Mr. E. Cavill is styled the "champion swimmer" of the two countries named, but in the records of the Australian championships from 440 yards up to one mile, it is stated they are held by P. Cavill and P. Cavill is also put down as holding the Australian record times for those distances. Possibly there is an error in the initial, but, at any rate, those interested in aquatic sports are to witness a clever exponent in Mr. E. Cavill, who has just had a successful tour in the Cape.

BURGLARY AT COWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD.—On Sunday afternoon, the police received information that a burglary had been committed in a house at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and property of the value of Rs. 755 carried away. Police enquiries showed that the house belongs to one Davidas Luximdas, a Bania, who owns landed estates in Bombay. A few cases of plague having occurred in the vicinity, the complainant vacated the house a few days ago, and went to reside with his family in Nana's Chawl, leaving the property behind. On Saturday he visited the place and, finding everything in order he returned to his temporary residence. On the following morning he was informed that his house had been broken into. He proceeded to the place and found the lock on the door of the room on the second floor had been forced open, a cupboard tampered with, and gold and pearl ornaments and other articles of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 755 abstracted therefrom. A large pointed nail was also found lying near the threshold of the room. Several pieces of wearing apparel were also found strewn about the floor. The matter is being investigated by the police.

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING.

A STRANGE case of dhatura poisoning and robbery occurred on Saturday last in the native town and the matter is being investigated by the divisional and detective police. It appears that on Wednesday, the 1st instant, a Hindu woman named Bhima, aged about forty years, went to the Empress Mill at Chinchpooly in search of employment. And there saw a woman, named Ladoo, aged thirty five years, who has been employed as a naikin in the mill. Bhima asked the naikin for employment, which was given her for a day only. Later on the same day she requested Ladoo to allow her to reside with her, to which the latter consented. On the following day Bhima was visited by a Hindu man, whose name is note at present known to the police. The man remained in the house for about half an hour and left. On Saturday the 4th idem the Hindu paid a visit to the woman Bhima, at 7 o'clock in the evening, bringing with him a bottle of country liquor, which the naikin Ladoo alleged she did not see. Just then Ladoo left the house on a visit to a neighbour, whose name and place of residence she pretended not to know. She stayed for about half an hour and then returned. The man was still in the house. He asked the naikin Ladoo and her daughter, named Bhicoo, aged fifteen years, and the woman Bhima to accompany him to a theatre at Grant Road. The four persons then started on foot. On arriving at Jacob Circle they got into a tram car and travelled as far as the corner of Duncan Road, near Null Bazaar. On alighting from the car, the man went and brought some flowers for the women. Thence they proceeded to a liquor-shop at the corner of Ist Pingrapole Lane, where they all partook of a glass of liquor each. They left the shop and proceeded on foot as far as a place opposite the Falkland Road police chowkey. Here the man engaged a reckia. This was about 10 p.m. The party then drove to Tardeo, where the man and the woman Bhima alighted. The man paid the fare to the driver and told him to drive Ladoo and her daughter back to Chinchpoogly. The driver drove off, and just as the reckia was passing by the hay stacks on Clark Road he (driver) turned round and looking into the gharry found the girl Bhicoo had disappeared, while the mother was lying in an unconscious state in the conveyance. He drove to the Jacob Circle police chowkey and reported the matter to policeman No. 1941 E, who under orders from his superior officer conveyed the woman Ladoo to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. A few minutes after her daughter Bhicoo was found lying on the Tardeo Road by policeman No. 1402 D., and she was also conveyed to the same hospital. On examination at the hospital the mother and daughter were both found to be suffering from the effects of dhatura-poisoning. On gaining consciousness, the woman Ladoo made a statement to the police, in which she stated that she had been robbed of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 118, which she had on her person. She also said that only one of these ornaments, valued at Rs. 12, belonged to her, while the remaining ornaments had been borrowed by her from a neighbour, named Baya. The man and the other woman Bhima, who have absconded, are being sought for by the police. The girl had a severe cut on the lip, apparently caused by a fall from the reckia. Policeman No. 1941 E, who conveyed the woman Ladoo to the hospital, found two silver toe-rings in the reckia. The girl when picked up by the police had all the ornaments intact on her person. Mr. Hartley Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Geil, Deputy Commissioner, on being informed of the occurrence proceeded to the hospital and made personal inquiries. This morning the mother and daughter were discharged cured from the hospital.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was resumed yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the same Special Jury :—

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdul Barri, a Mahomedan police officer, was charged in that, on the 11th November last, he committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Pandu Vithu by kicking him on the body with the knowledge that such act was likely to cause his death. Also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt for the purpose of constraining him to restore or cause the restoration of certain property, namely, a silver kargota, the property of one Subar Maruba. William Jolliffe, the second accused in the case, was charged with having, on the 11th November last, knowing or having reason to believe that Roshan Mahomed had committed an offence, caused evidence of the offence to disappear by procuring the disappearance of the body with the intention of screening accused No. 1 from legal punishment. No. 2 was also charged, as a police officer, with omitting to apprehend No. 1. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Inverarity appeared for accused No. 1, and Mr. Davar appeared for No. 2. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. I. M. Shields, Foreman.
Mr. Oliver Chalk. Mr. Bomonji D. Petit.
Mr. V. C. French. Mr. E. Comber.
Mr. H. Gill. Mr. R. N. Mant.
Mr. F. W. Stevens. Mr. Ardesir D. Bolton.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued.

Cassum Chand, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was a coolie doing work in the market and knew the deceased Pandu Vithu and his wives, Soondree and Chundree. On the afternoon of the day that Pandu was taken to the Fort Police Station witness informed his two wives of what had occurred. In the evening witness and Pandu's wives went to the station and asked a policeman about Pandu, but he said he knew nothing about him. They went and made enquiries at the police office, but could get no information. The next day witness and another again went to the Fort chowkey and enquired of Dadoo Meya about the case in which Pandu was arrested, but Dadoo Meya said "Are you mad or drunk to put me such question?" They then went to the Esplanade Police Court to make enquiries but could get no information. Afterwards they got a petition written by a Parsee and signed by the widows. The petition was afterwards presented at the head police office. They then went home. Later in the day they saw Superintendent Holdway at his bungalow. They were sent for and went there. They also saw No. 2, the inspector, who took down their statements as the Bazar Gate chowkey and submitted them to No. 2. They were told to go to the chowkey daily, and they went there for three days. No. 2 told them that he could not find out the man, and they were told to call again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness related how he, one Salamat, and Pandu had cheated the boatman of the silver kargota. After the case had been referred to Mr. Holdway, No. 2 told with witness and Sahamat, a policeman to go and search for the complainant Subar.

Salamat and Chundree were offered for cross-examination, which, however, was declined.

Mr. O. J. Holdway, Superintendent of Police, examined by Mr. Anderson, said that, on the 14th November last, he was called to the head office by the Commissioner. No. 2 was also called, in connection with a petition presented by the wives of Pandu Vithu. The Commissioner asked No. 2 if a cheating case had been brought to the Bazaar Gate chowkey on the 11th November. No. 2 said not to his knowledge. The Commissioner ordered witness to make inquiries. Witness did so, and handed the petition to No. 2 to make further enquiries. Dadu Meya Havildar told witness that no case of cheating had been brought to the Bazaar Gate chowkey on the 11th November. On the 18th November, witness interrogated Dadu Meya about the case. He at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but afterwards made a statement, which witness took down. He then telephoned for Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gell. Dadu Meya made his statement to Mr. Vincent. Dhondu, Rama, and Babajee the other policemen, were then sent for. They were ordered to be brought separately and kept separately, and their statements were taken down separately by Mr. Vincent. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were arrested by the Commissioner's orders that night. No. 1 was asked what he knew about the matter. He said he knew nothing. No. 2 said he knew nothing except that he was told that a sick man had been picked up in Frere Road and sent to hospital. All the time the enquiry was going on neither accused suggested to witness that there might be some connection between the sick man and the missing man. Neither mentioned that a man had been burned on the 11th November. In the report which No. 2 sent to witness in the morning of the 12th November, it was stated that a sick man was found lying in Frere road, was taken to hospital and died on the way and that the matter was communicated to the coroner who ordered the body to be disposed of. It was the duty of No. 2 in such case to send a verbal report to witness. It was not the duty of the police to remove a dead body without the order of the coroner. Some time afterwards a bill of charges was submitted by No. 2, amounting to Rs. 2-8-0, for the removal and burning of the body. The bill was dated the 14th November, and had to be checked by witness. No. 1 was the immediate superior of Babu Meya, who was on special duty with regard to plague. Owing to the manner in which he made his statement the Commissioner suspended him under a belief which was afterwards rectified. Witness took down the statements of the driver and owner of the rekia. If No. 2 knew that an offence had been committed at the Bazar Gate station, it was his duty to make a report of it and to give information that morning.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness gave answers, most of which were inaudible in the Reporters gallery. Even Mr. Anderson, who was sitting much nearer the witness than the Reporters complained twice that they could not hear what was said.

To the judge : There is no lock-up in the Bazar Gate Police Station.

Cross-examination continued Dadu Meya said that Bapu Meya was present when the cheating case was brought to the police station Bapu Meya was suspended because he was insolent to the Commissioner. The latter said he knew all about it. Bapu Meya then said "I dont know about it. If you know all about it, why do you ask me" Dadu Meya said he had made a clean breast of it, and advised Bapu Meya to do likewise. Witness did not know that Bapu Meya's father and mother had been brought down by the police to Bombay from up country. Bapu Meya was still under suspension.

Reexamined by Mr. Anderson : There were not many roadside cases in November last. There had been two such cases only in the. Fort division down to the 17th November. No. 1 was the witness writer up to 10 a.m. after which he went to the Bazar Gate police station, Bapu Meya was under No. 1 and on and off he would be where No. 1 was No bill had been preferred by No 1 for a victoria from Bazar Gate station to the hospital, thence to the house of the Coroner's clerk, and thence to the morgue on the 11 th November.

Mr. Henderson tendered Bapu Meya for cross-examination.

Bapu Meya in answer to Mr. Inverarity, said he was a policeman in November last and had no office work, but used to go about the streets : Witness knew nothing about the case of Pandu Vithu, and was not present at the Bazar Gate Station when the case was said to have been taken there. He went there at 1 p.m., when Dadu Meya told him to write down the names of three witnesses. He was taken before the Commissioner early one morning, since which day he had been under suspension. His father had come down to Bombay, but witness could not say by whose direction. No policeman took witness to his father. The police never instructed witness to implicate No. 1 if he hoped to get back into the police force. Witness did not know why he was suspended.

To Mr. Anderson. I was not insolent to the Commissioner on the morning I was taken to him. I was not suspended for insolence.

Mr. Anderson said this was the case for the prosecution. The learned counsel asked permission to make a few verbal alterations in the charges against No. 1

Mr Davar objected to any alterations at this stage of the enquiry.

His Lordship said that would be making a new charge.

Mr Anderson said it would not alter the case, be cause it would not alter the evidence one scrap. It would be taking another view of the same evidence.

His lordship refused to allow any alteration to be made at this stage. No. 2 was charged with screening No. 1, and not somebody else as Mr Anderson wanted to make out by the alterations.

The counsel for the defence said they would call no evidence.

No. 1 was asked if he wished to say anything. Accused handed in a long written statement in his defence, in which he said it was no part of his duty to make enquiries into any police cases unless specially told by his superior. He said the evidence of Dadu Meya was totally false, and that he was quite innocent.

No. 2, Jolliffe, said : On the 11th November last, he was in charge of the Bazar Gate station, when he had one European and several native police officers under him. He went to Superintendent Holdway's bungalow, which he left about 9-30 a.m and went to make inquiries about a charge made by Mrs Elliot in a case of cheating. When he left the Bazar Gate station Dadu Meya havildar informed him that a sick man had been picked up in Frere Road, and died on the way to the Goculdas Hospital. Accused went to the hospital about 11 15 a.m, and spoke to Dr Dias, who said that the sick man was dead when brought to the hospital. He also said that the body was cremated. Accused went to the Commissioner's office where he saw Mr Holdwar, and by his order went again to the hospital. He thence went to the police station, and from information received, wrote a letter to the Coroner, and sent it. He sent telephonic messages to different police stations and ordered a Battackee to be beaten regarding the dead body, and wrote a report in his English diary. On the 14th November accused was directed by the Commissioner to make enquires about the deceased's widows, Sundree and Chandree, and Cassum Chand and Salamat. He did not destroy the body of the deceased, nor did he cause it to disappear. No. 1 was not the jemadar of his section.

The foreman :—The jury are prepared to give a verdict on the evidence they have heard.

His lordship asked the counsel in the case if they had any objection.

None of them had any objection to urge.

The foreman of the jury in answer to the Clerk of the Crown said the jury were unanimously of opinion that the prisoners were not guilty

His lordship in ordering the discharge of the prisoners said he had considered the case very carefully and thought that the jury had arrived at the only verdict possible under the circumstances As that fact might affect the future position of the accused his lordship thought it might be as well if he told the accused that as the presiding judge of the Session he quite believed their statements to be true and that they had been made the victims of the police sepoys at the chowkey and he also considered that neither of them should have appeared in the dock on the charge made against them.

The accused thanked the judge for his remarks and were released from custody and discharge.

The Special jury were exempted from service for ne year.

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this Tuesday morning.

STRANDING OF THE S.S. MOBILE.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, President, and Captain K. Macaulay, and Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyors, members, continued its inquiry into the circumstances that led to the stranding and the subsequent loss of s. s. Mobile, near Suakin, in the middle of December last. Captain Langbourne, of the s. s. Egypt, and Captain Vibart, of the s. s. Peshawar, were appointed by the court as assessors. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, led the evidence on behalf of Government ; while Mr. Noble, solicitor, appeared for Captain Miller, commander of the s. s. Mobile, and Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, for the owners of the vessel.

Karia Shunker's lascar on board the Mobile, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he remembered the day when the Mobile left Suakin in December last. He was on the look-out on the forecastle-head in the bow from 4 to 8 p.m. that day. The ship headed up the coast. They could see the land on their port side. He saw the breakers a little on the port bow. He shouted out to the chief officer that the breakers were ahead. The chief officer said, *acha* (all right). The ship's course was not changed. The breakers were alongside the ship when she struck. It was getting dark then. He was not on duty again that night.

Examined by Mr. Noble, witness said that it was not very dark when he shouted out to the Chief officer that the breakers were ahead.

Ranchod Bavia, another lascar, was next examined; and also one Parbhu Kessow. Ranchod was on the look-out and reported to the second officer that the breakers were ahead. The second witness was at the wheel. He said that the ship was facing due East while she was drifting. The course given by the captain was N. 4 E. and not N. 46 E. He was ordered to port the helm 2 or 4 minutes before the ship struck.

Mr. Bowen intimated to the court that he had no further evidence to call.

The president said that on the evidence adduced in the court he had come to the conclusion that he should frame charges against the captain and the second officer.

The charges were framed against the captain, (1) that he being in command of the s.s. Mobile did on the 9th December 1898 while on a voyage from Bombay to Aden and Red Sea Ports cause the stranding of the said steamship by his wrongful act in proceeding on his voyage from Suakin towards Jeddah at a late hour in the afternoon, knowing that the navigation of the ship in the northern channel from Suakin in darkness was rash and dangerous ; (2) that he did on the 9th and 10th December 1898 cause the loss of the Mobile by his wrongful act in allowing the steamer to drift to an unknown position after she had stranded, and then proceeding on his voyage in the darkness in a locality which he knew to be dangerous by reason of the number and proximity of reefs.

The chief officer was charged with wrongfully neglecting to assist the captain with his advice in the navigation of the ship and with exhibiting an entire indifference to his duties by turning in at the expiration of his watch, and remaining below while the ship was drifting in the darkness in a dangerous position—which contributed to the stranding and the loss of the steamer.

Captain Miller was then recalled and further examined by Mr. Noble. He said on his arrival at Suakin he went to see the Consul on the 7th December at about 11 a.m., in order to report his arrival. About three years ago the same consul delayed him at Suakin. They had words then. He was not on good terms with the consul last December. The consul came on board on the 9th, at about 3-30 p.m., and said to witness that it was rather late to leave Suakin. Witness told him to mind his own business. If everything had gone well he should have been clear by one o'clock. Owing to the strong wind he did not go. He had never navigated the channel by night. He had been up this channel eight times. N 10° W true was the proper course to steer in the channel. The current generally ran north and south, sometimes it was a little easterly or westerly. It depended entirely on the wind. He had passed similar channels at night, such as Massoa, Delagoa Bay, Rushire, and others. He did not meet with any difficulty before. He was not at any time warned that it was a dangerous channel.

Further examined by Mr. Noble, the captain said that he expected the ship to drift in deep water. All the time the vessel was drifting, witness was on the upper or lower bridge or in the chart-room. At 2-30 he altered the course to N. 46 W. He was on the deck all the time to see that his orders had been properly carried out. The cause of the vessel going on to the reef must have been either more drifting than he anticipated or induced magnetism in the compass. When the vessel struck witness did everything in his power to save it. The owners of the vessel had never made a complaint about witness' conduct during the seven years that he had been in their employ.

Examined by the chief officer, witness said that he did not consult the chief officer when he got the ship under weigh. Personally witness did not complain that he had not full assistance from the chief officer. The latter was on the deck for forty hours.

Mr. Lyle, the chief officer, examined by Mr. Noble, said that he had previously looked at the chart. He would have thought that the channel was rather difficult to navigate in the dark. The captain did not consult him before giving the course. After the ship touched, the captain said he was going to let the vessel drift till daylight. Witness replied "All right sir." As they had no bottom he did not make any objection. It was not safe after being struck.

Mr. Brierly, the second officer, said that when the ship got under weigh at 2, 30 a.m, the chief officer was not called.

The court reserved judgment till Friday next, at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

1. The Squadron will parade on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 7 a.m., near the Queen's Statue. Dress—Drill order.

2. There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

3. It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz, on the 4th of March, and that the Annual Inspection will take place on the 21st idem.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRI COMMANDING AT BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Bombay, Tuesday, 7th February 1899.

NOTICE

The following is the prize list for January 1899, Bombay District Revolver Club.

European officers Match—7 Entries.

	Score.
1st Prize Capt Hicks, Shrop L I	80
2nd Prize Major Sandwith, 8th Bo L	78
3rd Prize Lieut Burke, 25th Bo R	68

Native officers Match 10—Entries.

1st Prize Subhedar Dobe Sahai Jat, 25th Bo Rifles	79
2nd Prize Jamadar Sher Muhammed Khan, 25th Bo Rifles	69
3rd Prize Subhedar Gangaram Parker, 25th Bo Rifles	67

THE Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says :—A wealthy Englishman has made an offer to the Italian Government undertaking to carry on excavations on the site of the Forum at his own expense, and to restore the ancient monuments. The restoration would be made under the direction of an archæological commission drawn from different countries. The Government refuses to accept the offer, stating that it will make the necessary excavations itself.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

NEW BILLS.

THE fourth meeting this session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held at Government House on Friday under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Curzon. The following Hon. Members were present:—

His Honor Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, the Hon. Sir J. Westland, the Hon. Mr. M. D. Chalmers, the Hon. Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, the Hon. Sir A. C. Trevor, the Hon. Mr. C. M. Rivaz, the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu, the Hon. Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, the Hon. Pandit Suraj Kaul, the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis, the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, the Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, the Hon. Mr. G. Toynbee, the Hon. Mr. D. M. Smeaton, the Hon. Mr. J. D. Rees, and the Hon. Maharaja Rameshwara Singh, Bahadur of Darbhunga, who took his seat for the first time as a member of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur asked the following question :—Are the Government of India aware that the levying of double income-tax, i.e., Indian income tax and English income-tax, on incomes derived from many Indian securities is considered a very great hardship by the holders of Indian securities in Great Britain ; and in view of the fact that this double charge on incomes derived from India must to some extent militate against the investment of capital in India, thus inflicting an injury on the country at large and with a view to encourage the flow of capital to India, a consideration which Lord George Hamilton has stated on several occasions in the House of Commons is of the utmost importance to this country, will the Government of India move the Secretary of State to endeavour to arrange with the Home Government that income-tax shall not be levied on incomes derived from India upon which Indian income-tax has already been paid ?

The Hon. Sir James Westland answered as follows : —I have no doubt that people who receive in England an income earned under circumstances which bring it within the purview of the Indian Income-tax Act feel it a hardship that they are also charged with income-tax under the English Act. But, I doubt whether the diminution of about three rupees out of every hundred which is thereby effected upon the return on capital invested in India has much or any effect in diminishing the flow of capital to India.

I shall cause the Hon. Member's question to be communicated to the Secretary of State for India ; but I would call his attention to the remarks made by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on the 13th June last (Hansard VII,107) when an amendment was moved to the Finance Bill aising this particular question.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rivaz moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality, be taken into consideration.

He said : —The object of this Bill is to exempt Government buildings which are situate within municipal limits from the control which the municipal authorities ordinarily exercise over buildings operations. The Select Committee have made no material alterations in the Bill as introduced, but we have in the first place by a slight amendment of wording made clear that the exemption claimed by Government is only from building regulations, and that the Bill does not deal in any way with other municipal matters, for instance, with the question of the taxation of Government property in municipalities. We have also confined the operation of the Bill to buildings which are used or which may be required for the public service or for any public purpose, as there is no need for any interference with the ordinary municipal control in the case of private buildings which may happen to be erected on land belonging to Government and, while maintaining the provision about notice being given to the municipal authorities before any Government building is constructed or materially altered, in order to allow them an opportunity, under certain conditions, of inspecting the buildings and the plans connected with it, and of submitting any objections or suggestions, we have expressly excluded from the purview of such provision all buildings connected with Imperial defence or any other Government building, the plan or construction of which ought in the opinion of Government to be treated as confidential or secret. Such exclusion is so obviously necessary that the matter requires no explanation or further comment on my part. There are no other points in the Bill which I need notice.

The Hon. Sir James Westland said ; Confess to feeling some regret that the Select Committee have restricted the scope of the Bill in every way in which they practically could do so. There are some other matters which I think might reasonably have been included in this legislation but which partly were not within the intention of the Bill originally, and are certainly not within its intention now. The Hon. Member has referred for example to the question of taxation The question of taxation, as Hon. Members are aware, is regulated by the Act of 1881, and the Hon. Member, in the Home Department and the Select Committee have reasonably enough left that Act to regulate the question of taxation on Government buildings ; but still I wish to point out that this question is regulated by some special legislation in England which does not apply to this country. For example it is specifically laid down in the Statute Law in England that lighthouses shall not be subject to Municipal taxation. That is a provision which does not apply to this country, and unless we fall back upon the general principle—the extent of whose operation I am unable to define —the general principle that Government and that property of Government is not subject to legislation unless expressly included, the result is that a municipality can in this country to an extent to which it cannot certainly at home levy rates upon buildings which are in the occupation of Government. The Hon. Member has referred to certain considerations in connection with buildings for Military and Naval defence. I certainly would have liked to have seen some provision made with reference to them. I think it is manifestly unfair and unjust that when the Government for military reasons puts down a Fort for the defence of a big city, the first operation should be that the municipality pounce upon that Fort and requires the Government to pay so much per mensem as the municipal rates upon it. However, I am perfectly willing to leave the matter to the regulation of the Act 1881, and I have not proposed, and certainly do not intend to propose, any amendment in the Bill which I perfectly accept.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rivaz said : Before moving that the Bill be passed I have to move three small amendments which are all really formal ones. The first of such amendments is that in the proviso to clause 3 of the Bill as amended, after the word "re-erection" the word "construction" be inserted. The word "construction" is used in the clause itself and it is obviously required in the proviso and was omitted by mistake.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rivaz also moved that from sub-section (1) of clause 4 of the Bill as amended, the word "said" be omitted. He said : This word has slipped in by some mistake and is obviously not wanted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rivaz also moved that in sub-section (1) of clause 4 of the Bill as amended, after the words "construction or," in both places where they occur, the words "material structural" be inserted. He said : These words have been inserted in the proviso to clause 3, and they ought also to be in the clause.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rivaz moved that the Bill as now amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

He said : It may be convenient to Hon. Members if I explain that I propose to take the Indian Contract Act Bill into consideration this day fortnight.

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rivaz presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances.

He said : I propose to allow a fortnight before moving that the Bill be passed.

The Council adjourned to Friday next, the 10th instant.

M. CARL JACOBSEN, a brewer, has informed the municipal authorities of Copenhagen of his intention to present the city with all the art treasures he has collected, on condition that a suitable building is provided for their reception. The value of the collection is estimated to exceed 5,000,000 kroners.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Neptune 2177 tons Capt J Walters will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Jeanara 2179 tons Captain E Griffiths cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Indanra 2156 tons Captain W Britten will sail to day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda 3,410 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 18th January via coast ports with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur 1047 tons Captain C Owen arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah 22nd January via Aden with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola 497 tons Captain J W

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, EVENING,—FEB. 6.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	178,000	215,000	160,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	93,000	102,000	77,000
,, ,, to Continent	145,000	82,000	75,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	67,88,000	67,31,000	56,12,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	26,47,000	22,87,000	22,62,000
,, to Continent	24,05,000	24,59,000	18,95,000
,, Stock in the Ports	9,80,000	12,45,000	9,98,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 2rd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total supply of all kinds	51,90,000	46,55,770	41,77,170
,, ,, of Surats	138,000	75,900	166,340

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	17,56,000	10,56,000	12,90,110
,, London	5,000	3,000	4,500
American afloat	240,000	331,000	237,700
East Indian ,,	4,000	1,000	8,000
Total	20,05,000	13,85,000	15,79,410
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 3-32d.	3 11-32d.	3 31-32d.
,, Good Bhowaugger	2 29-32d.	2 13-16d.	3 13 32d.
Difference	17-32d.	17-32d.	18-32d

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office.	Dec.	Rs.	8,25,914
,, ,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	51,482
Other ,,	Dec.	,,	3,03,188
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	1,33,719
Other authorised ,,	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	,,	11,97,700
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	,,	1,90,418
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	,,	42,302
Cash	Dec.	,,	20,26,284

During last week there was, as disclosed by the usual Return of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day, a diminution in the Bank's Cash Balance amounting to 20 1-4 lakhs, and making it stand at some 126 lakhs, as against an increase in the preceding week of 12 1-2 lakhs, at about 146 1-2 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 8 1-4 lakhs ; and at the Branches there was an addition of 1-2 lakh. Private Deposits were 3 1-2 lakhs less. Government Securities were 1 1-4 lakh less, Bills Discounted and Purchased nearly 2 lakhs, and Balances with other Banks about 1-2 lakh.

COTTON is a steady market. "Fine" Broach, February-March delivery, is quoted at Rs. 157 to Rs. 158 per candy, and "Good" at Rs 153, for March ; "Good" Bhownugger at Rs. 134 1-2, for May. Exporters bought 400 bales. Khangaum at Rs. 131 to Rs. 133, 200 Akote at Rs. 129, 300 Karanja at Rs. 100 Umreli at Rs. 136, 300 Bengal at Rs 118, 200 Bengal at Rs. 125 ; and the Mills, 100 "New" Broach at Rs. 154 1-4, 200 "Fine" Broach at Rs. 156, 100 "Old" Anjari at Rs. 116, 100 Kookaner at Rs. 135, 100 Pachora at Rs. 125, 125 Chalisgaum at Rs. 123½.

As advised by the telegraphic reports to hand this morning from the cotton-growing districts, the arrivals of cotton at Broach are increasing ; and at Barsi the crop prospects are much improved. At Hubli all crops are doing well. The weather throughout the area is bright and seasonable ; but the dewfall at Dhulia has been insufficient.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,853	bales.
Wheat	8,448	cwts.
Linseed	7,050	,,
Rapeseed	9,016	,,
Gingellyseed	8,070	,,
Groundnuts	1,757	,,
Castorseed	2,155	,,
Rice	18,941	,,

FREIGHTS.—Business is reported done at 17s per ton, also at 16s. ready shipment, to Hull, per Florida s. ; and per Aldersgate s. some light cargo has been booked, for Liverpool, at 16s.

EXCHANGE has been quiet in tone to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32 l for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Demand was taken at 1s. 4 3-32d. ; and a few Bills were reported at the quotation. Rates were given at closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee.
Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d. ,,
Francs	1·70 3·4 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations are given at 98 7-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 98 1-2 for Account. and 83 1-2 for Threes.

SHARE.—Manockjee Petit Mill have advanced Rs. 20 ; Carimbhoy and Queen, Rs. 10 each ; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th February, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 28th January, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 28 Rs.	Jan. 21. Rs.
Capital	100 00 000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,56,739	27,,80,835
Do. do. at Branches	29,40,531	29,92,013
Other Deposits	329,84 760	326,21,572
Post Bills	8,919	5,137
Credits, undrawn	15,31,289	14,80,969
Rs.	588,22 238	574,00,516
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	105,93 858	104,55 129
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073	34 ,79,073
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	54,85,53³	54,54,871
Loans do. do.	123,87,499	125,84,259
Bills Discounted and purchased	113,49 449	111,59 031
Dead Stock	4,16 720	4,16,720
Stamps and Stationery	28,563	28,525
Bullion	2,41,054	11,38,692
alances with other Banks	146,40,490	126,14,206
Cash	.....	.....
Rs.	585,22 283	574,00 516

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,200	17,100	30	20,330
Or per mile of Railway	23	121	...	144
For previous 24 weeks of half year	85,463	3,94,595	3,144	4,84,202
Total for 26 week	89,663	4,11,695	3,174	5,04,532
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,226	20,542	—5,573	18,205
Per mile of Ry do.	23	146	—40	129
Total to corresponding date do.	94,816	2,23,488	—2,024	4,16,278

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 2,125
Do. to date ..... ,, 88,254

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·908
Temperature of the Air	degrees 76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of wind*	SSE, SE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles 173

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 5.

10 p.m. ... 73·4

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 6.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	74·4
2 p.m.	79·3
4 p.m.	77·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCK—January 30 at Ajmere the wife of Captain W T Buck Durham Light Infantry of a daughter

PRIESTLEY—January 30 at Dharwar Deccan Mrs Neville Priestley of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

SYMONS—COOK—February 3 at all Saints Cathedral Allahabad by the Rev J I B Cockin., Oscar Arthur Claude Symons to Emma Fredrica Cook eldest daughter of the late Henry Fredrick Cook of Hatnl C P

DEATH.

GOULD—January 2, at Howrah General Hospital, Fredrick John Gould, Sergeant, Bengal Railway Police

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1899.

THE new Peter the Hermit, who is preaching a Crusade of Peace not only to the English-speaking races that read the *Review of Reviews*, but to all Europe as well, used twenty-five years ago "to dream dreams that newspaper men were going to be the knight-errants of peace throughout the world ; and monarchs in those days were regarded as the chief enemies of the human race. But when I was discussing peace with the Emperor at Livadia, I went back to my papers, and I found the papers summoning the nation to war. If there is one article of faith which is universally accepted throughout Europe by every person to whom I spoke, whether they might be sovereigns, or statesmen, or ambassadors, or journalists, it is this : there is a unanimous idea that since the world began there has been no more efficient or admirable sword of Satan forged in Hell for creating trouble and turmoil and fomenting war among the nations than the irresponsible newspaper press. (Loud and continued cheers.)" We reproduce this passage from the eloquent and even perfervid appeal of Mr. W. Stead in support of the Czar's Rescript at the recent meeting in St. James's Hall, without the least tinge of compunction. We are not appalled or even startled by the loud and continued cheers that welcomed the somewhat sweeping assertion that Satan has never forged in Hell a more efficient sword for exciting turmoil and war than the newspaper press. We always had our suspicions as to the collaboration which rendered a certain pamphlet on Modern Babylon and its wicked ways so exciting, not to say devilish. Every well conducted paper keeps a printer's devil on the premises ; but until Mr. Stead let out the secret we did not realise that the swords, thunderbolts or other weapons of the press are forged in Sheol by the ex-Archangel himself. Not being able to confirm or contest this interesting statement, we must be content to bow to the superior knowledge of one better informed than ourselves. The galled jades may wince ; our withers are unwrung. We have never under Satanic or other influence sought to set nations by the ears and foment war. Can Mr. Stead and those who stood by him on the St. James's platform say the same ? Did they not approve and applaud the war of 1876-77, for the deliverance of the Balkans from Turkish rule ? They are the very people who clamoured for the British fleet to force the Dardanelles and bombard Constantinople three years ago, when there were excited events in Armenia. They heartily approved of the smashing of the Kalifa to avenge Gordon, and were in raptures over the marvellous accuracy of the machine fire that slew thirty thousand Dervishes of Omdurman. Of Mr. Stead and his especial friends it may be truly said that they compound for wars they are inclined to by damning those they have no mind to. The former no doubt conduce to progress, to the spread of Christianity, and the diffusion of good principles ; the others not appealing to their sympathies, they damn them heartily ; and their love of peace becomes a consuming passion—for the time being.

The truth is mankind double-faced as Janus himself in all that concerns war and peace. When the war face is turned towards the world men rejoice in slaughter and destruction ; and the very thought of peace becomes hateful to a high-spirited people, conscious of innate strength and a civilising mission. Peace has her turn when having had a lift on the powder cart, she is ready at hand to enable the tired warrior to enjoy the fruits of his valour in security and comfort. Even the Apostle of this new Crusade waxed more than usually eloquent when dilating on the tremendous military resources at the disposal of the Imperial author of the Peace Rescript. He even put it in the forefront of the Czar's virtues that he is not a peace-at-any price man :—"He has 900,000 soldiers under his command in time of peace. He will be able to put, when the military organization is complete, seven millions of trained soldiers in the field. His word is law throughout the greater part of two great continents. He is the nearest approach, I suppose, among mere mortals, to omnipotence. I talked to him at length concerning this matter that I am now speaking about to you, and what was the sum and substance of what he said ?" What Terestrial Omnipotence said came to this, that all nations are trying to seize territory not yet occupied by a European Power ; that this Imperial expansion means crushing taxation all round, and the introduction of alcohol and all manner of evils where they were not known before, while suspicion and jealousy and rivalry impel the different nations to heap up armies and fleets on an ever-increasing scale, to swallow up millions which should, be used for the welfare of the people. The result is socialism developing into Anarchism, while war becomes so costly that no nation can stand the strain of it without being brought face to face with bankruptcy. The mere mobilisation at the outbreak of war disorganises the whole fabric of society. The perfecting of modern weapons will ensure such mortality amongst the leading men and directing chiefs of society, that when the war is over the pillars of the State will have disappeared. It is to avert all this that the Emperor, an Autocrat who can at any moment by touching a bell send a million of men to invade his neighbour's territory, and support them by a reserve numbering seven millions, proposes that the nations should agree not to use submarine torpedo boats, or rain dynamite from balloons recklessly or wantonly, or invent new weapons of war more deadly than those at present in use, or attach rams to the war vessels built after a general agreement has been come to in these matters. It is suggested that the Great Powers while reserving their freedom of action, shall whenever they think fit ask the mediation of disinterested neighbours before going to war, so that negotiations may give time for angry passions to subside. What could be more reassuring or more calculated to bring about the millennium which the early Christians fondly expected to see in their time ? Mr. Stead is satisfied that if he can get a million of volunteers for the new War against War in support of the Czar's benevolent and magnanimous proposal, and they will all pay a penny a week each towards a common fund while the Crusade lasts, and besides sign memorials and enrol other volunteers, success will be achieved and the Czar's aspiration for perfect peace, resting on the strength of eight millions of trained and disciplined men will be realised, and the earth shall know war no more.

A consummation devoutly to be wished ! If the eight million soldiers in question and the other soldiers enrolled to watch and fight and kill them, would only their quietus make with a bare bodkin, or say with twenty million bare bodkins this dream of peace might be realised for a generation or two. It would be so easy. The choicest lift of this life, said the philosophic Roman, is the power to end it. And with it to end the heart-ache and the thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to ! Unhappily men will not do what is reasonable and quite feasible even to put an end to excessive armaments and the perpetual menace of cataclysmic war. The experience of Mr. Stead after he left the Imperial presence at Livadia full of the hope that at last the reign of peace on the earth was about to begin, went at first to Constantinople. There he saw streets that had run with blood, and was shown the men who had shed it. And he wept because "that great crime against humanity was unavenged," the Great Powers being afraid to use their armaments in the cause of justice ! Had the European Concert carried fire and sword into the Ottoman dominions to avenge the slaughtered saints of Armenia, the Apostle of Peace would have been supremely happy. Disappointed because Stamboul had not been bombarded even as Alexandria, the Apostle went on to Rome, Mother of dead Empires, "A monarchy staggering with tottering steps on the edge of the abyss, with a millstone of debt round its neck, and not knowing what would happen on the morrow." The only comfort was to hear from Cardinal Rampolla that the Pope had over and over again called attention to the growing social perils that come from the ever swelling armaments of the world. Like the Apostle, the Pope and the Church will do everything that can be done to promote the success of the Peace Conference. In France he found militarism rampant and the idea of justice "eaten out" by it. In London a man in high position, honoured and honourable, wise with all the experience of long statecraft, said "with profound sadness, "The Emperor has diagnosed an incurable disease. As well say I am going to die. It is as inevitable as death." Has not Lord Salisbury told the country and the world that the materials of war are piled up on all hands ? If that be so, indeed, then war is inevitable as death. In a foreign capital a British ambassador when asked why he sneered at the Czar's Rescript, replied with an undiplomatic candour that suggests Sir Edmund Monson : "Because I don't like humbug," qualifying that uncivil phrase by adding that the Czar is doubtless quite sincere, "but that nothing can be done." Why can nothing be done to prevent the recurrence of war and ensure peace. The reply to that ever recurring question is given in the words of Verestschagin, the famous painter of battle scenes, in a character sketch in the current *Review of Reviews* :—"Keenly as he recoils from war and vividly as he depicts, and still more, suggests the horrors with which it is inevitably accompanied, no man is more removed from the unsympathetic cast-iron pedant on the subject. On the contrary, Verestschagin, who is a very human man, has shared to the full the fierce joy of strife which has in every age lured men to mutual slaughter. He wrote on one occasion : 'I confess that among all the means and expedients for cutting down human life, the most intelligible for us is war. War has all the excitements of a well-organised and very dangerous sport. The capable general makes his dispositions in the same spirit, and with the same calculations as the experienced sportsman disposes all his men in order to inflict slaughter upon the game. I have killed people myself in battle, and I can say from experience that the excitement, and even the feeling of satisfaction in killing a man, is the same as when you bring down game in hunting. For man as he is, war, it can be said without exaggeration, is a very attractive business.'" In other words, man is a fighting animal and the fierce joy of strife is natural to him.

HOSTILITIES appear to have recommenced in Manila. When, a week ago, the telegrams told of a more peaceful outlook we discredited them, pointing out as against the assurances of General Otis the distinctly warlike manifesto of the revolutionary President Aguinaldo. General Otis appointed a Commission in the middle of January to meet the representatives of the Filipinos, appointed by Aguinaldo to discuss the situation. But no good result accrued or was likely to. The Filipinos have sworn to be independent or die, and are determined it shall be the former It will be the latter, unless they change their views after tasting cold steel. No doubt they fought well and assisted the Americans to pin the Spaniards inside Manila and to overcome them. But had they known American annexation was all that was to be given them in exchange for Spanish, it is doubtful whether they would not have joined hands with the Spaniards to keep the Americans out. The turbulent element of the population enjoyed freer scope than the Americans will allow them. Impartial writers in Hongkong attribute America's attitude to ignorance of the characteristics of the Filipino, and his state of civilisation. The freedom from outrage that has distinguished Aguinaldo's government is held to demonstrate that the Filipinos are capable of taking care of themselves so far as the administration of their own country goes, whilst their reorganisation of their army and the footing it is now upon show that it is by no means a foe to be despised. Meantime a state of tension has prevailed in Manila, and only the other day at the sound of a pistol report soldiers and men walking about in the town hastened to barracks and were under arms in the space of a few moments. That a fight was bound to come was fully recognised and for some weeks a steady exodus of people beyond the limits of the Philippines has been steadily going in, twelve thousand leaving Manila on January 10th alone. Three weeks ago the special correspondent of one of our Far Eastern contemporaries urged the necessity for exercise of the utmost precaution as the slightest hostile movement on the part of the Americans might lead to a conflict. Three weeks ago Aguinaldo was massing his troops round Manila and his force was estimated at forty thousand. The Filipinos emboldened by the vacillating policy pursued by the Americans, would not listen to a reasonable solution of the difficulties, and the army is strong enough to dominate public opinion. The native troops round Manila were at that time described as most insolent and a severe trial to the patience of the American troops. A common practice of the Filipinos was to walk outside their lines near the American outposts, load their rifles, and deliberately point them at the Americans, then to laugh derisively and walk back to shelter. Apparently they have done this once too often, and they are now badly beaten.

OF Mr. Lecky's recent appreciation of Mr. Gladstone the portion which has perhaps attracted most notice in public and in private is the striking description given of the late statesman's face. There were moments, Mr. Lecky observes, when that ever-changing countenance "could take an expression of intense cunning and it often darkened into a scowl of passionate anger." In repose it did not seem good. With its tightly compressed lips and fierce, abstracted gaze it seemed to express not only extreme determination, but also great vindictiveness—a quality, indeed, by no means wanting in his nature, though it was, I think, more frequently directed against classes or parties than against individuals. He had a wonderful eye—a bird of prey-eye—fierce, luminous, and restless." Mr. Lecky has reminded a correspondent of the *Times*, who signs himself "D. S.," of a very interesting talk he had with Mr. Gladstone on this very subject—his expression. This gentleman (or lady) asked the great man why he sometimes looked so fierce. The boldness of the question as well as the courtesy of the answer seem to betray the sex of the inquirer. Here is Mr. Gladstone's reply : "I know what you refer to" (he said), "but you should remember that look of fierceness, as you call it, is greatly the result of age ; the muscles of the face used to express deep attention and concentration of thought, are the same muscles used to express the passion of anger. As one grows older the muscles of concentrated attention are more often called into play, owing to the difficulty of hearing, and the look you speak of becomes intensified." He proceeded :—"I am quite conscious that in repose as well as in conversation I wear sometimes this fierce look ; but, I repeat, it is only the knit brow of attention stamped on an old face." He added :—"Once when a photographer came to Hawarden, Mrs. Gladstone, wishing me to wear a more amiable expression, stood by the camera making humorous grimaces at me, with the result, of course, that the photograph was spoilt by my laughing outright. "D. S.," who must be a woman, says :—"I then asked Mr. Gladstone, 'When young were, you handsome ?' He turned to me, a face illumined by that wonderful smile of his and said, with a kind of parental fondness for his past self, 'Well, I don't think I was exactly handsome, but I had beautiful eyes.' Nobody but a member of what in days that now seem remote was called the weaker sex would have ventured to ask an old gentleman if when he was young he were handsome. However "D. S.'s" feminine curiosity, if it is not a libel on the Emancipated Ones to accuse them of a special form of curiosity, has had the result of explaining a characteristic of Mr. Gladstone that Mr. Lecky was not the first to mention, and her letter ought certainly to appear as a foot-note to his introduction when the next edition of "Democracy and Liberty" appears. By the way, although some time has elapsed since Mr. Gladstone died, he is hardly ever spoken of, and never in print, without the prefix "Mr." Is this a tribute to his memory or merely habit ?

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive, at daylight, on Saturday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of French India arrived in Bombay from Jeypore this morning by the Ahmedabad mail train.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay Bombay on Thursday the 23rd day of February 1899, at 2 p.m.

THE Brigadier-General Commanding regrets to have to announce the death of Senior Assistant Surgeon V. X. Lobo of the Indian Sub-Medical Department which took place at the St. George's Hospital at 2-55 p.m. this The funeral will leave the St. George's Hospital at 4-0 p.m., arriving at Sewree at 5-30 o'clock p.m. Officers are invited to attend.

AFTER a trial extending over four days before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and a Special Jury, the case against Roshan Mahomed Hajee Abdul Barri, a police jemadar, and William Jolliffe, police inspector, concluded at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday. The first accused was charged with having, on the 11th November last, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of one Pandu Vithu by kicking him on the body with the knowledge that such act was likely to cause death ; while the second accused was charged with having caused evidence of the offence committed by the first to disappear by procuring the disappearance of the body with the intention of screening Roshan Mahomed from legal punishment. At the close of the case for the prosecution, after the accused had made their statements protesting their innocence, the foreman of the jury said the jury were prepared to give their verdict at that stage. None of the counsel in the case had any objection to offer ; and the foreman, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said that the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty. The presiding judge, in ordering their discharge, told the accused that he quite believed their statements to be true, and that they had been made the victims of the police sepoys at the chowkey ; and that he also considered that neither of them should have appeared in the dock on the charges made against them.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th January 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 205,041 maunds and Rs. 49,538 in the earnings.

COLONEL CORBETT, R.E., late head of the Irrigation Department in the N.-W., Provinces, is permitted to retire.

THE British Agent in Kabul had an interview with the Amir about a fortnight ago. His Highness then seemed in his usual health.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will probably make a short tour on his way to Simla in the spring, leaving Calcutta about March 20th.

COLONEL PRIDEAUX, Bombay General List, on vacating his appointment in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, is permitted to reside in India.

THE Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association have now unanimously decided, as an experimental measure, to run the mills for six months for five days only in each week.

IT is understood that the scheme for keeping regiments in training by marching them about country in the cold weather, will be given effect to, from next winter.

THE formal dates for the closing of the Government of India offices at Calcutta and their re-opening at Simla have been fixed this year as March 25th and 27th respectively.

COLONEL POLE CAREW, who was to have arrived in India this month to take up the command of the Sind district, has had to postpone his arrival until next autum on medical grounds.

A PUBLIC meeting to raise a memorial to the late Maharajah of Durbhanga will be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 10th instant, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presiding.

MAHARAJA SIR BIR SHAMSHER JUNG, Prime Minister of Nepal, has arrived in Calcutta, carrying the congratulations of the Maharaj Dharaj to Lord Curzon on his assumption of his Viceroyalty.

THE Revd. H. C. Velte, of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, is officiating as Registrar of the Punjab University during the absence of Dr. M. A. Stein in connection with the completion of the Sanskrit Chronicle of Kashmir.

A SEPOY of the 6th Madras Infantry ran amok at Jhansi on the 3rd instant. He began by firing four shots into Major Shaw's house, and afterwards fired twice at a party sent to secure him, wounding one man seriously. Finally he shot himself dead.

REPORTS from the Kurram shew that as regards th recent attack upon a party of woodcutters of the Jalundar village, practically all the Chamkanis knew and approved of the raid. There are signs that they mean further mischief, so the troops in the valley are on the alert.

MR. E. R. HENRY, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, goes to Burma on the 19th instant, where he proceeds to Madras to give instructions to the Local Government regarding the effective introduction of "thumb impressions." He will go Home on short leave from Madras.

THE railway surveys on the Kohat-Bannu section of the North-West Frontier are being steadily proceeded with. Reports showing the best routes and estimates of cost will be submitted to the Government of India during the ensuing hot weather. No words are likely to be undertaken until next cold season.

MESSRS. MACDONALD and Co., of Karachi, in connection with a firm of Electrical Engineers in Europe, have approached the Municipality for a concession in the matter of introducing electric lighting in Karachi. They expect to be in a position to submit a final report within a period of two years.

IN publishing the results of the Madras Races, the "Asian" remarks:—The sport has been poor, and we learn that the Stewards have to face a big financial loss. There is a proposal that they should approach the general public to help them out of their difficulties ; with what result this experiment may be attended we cannot say. Sport must be at a low ebb when such appeals are considered expedient.

THE Khojas of Karachi have expressed a wish to give Dr. S. M. Kaka a present, if he is permitted to accept it by the Karachi Municipality, in whose service he is employed as health officer. The present is given as a token of their appreciation of the trouble taken by Dr. Kaka, and the courtesy evinced by him in carrying out the inoculation which the members of the Khoja community, in deference to the wish of his Highness Aga Khan, underwent in April last.

A PIGSTICKING meet at which the Maharaja of Patiala entertained the officers of the 5th Dragoon Guards last week was made memorable by the fall of an enormous boar on Wednesday last. This monster, which was killed by His Highness himself, measured 38 inches at the shoulder, 6 feet 1 inch in length, 5 feet in girth, and was adorned with a fine long pair of tushes. He showed no fight, however, in spite of his formidable size. Many other fine boar were killed, though naturally none of them approached these dimensions. The Maharaja got three, two of them with one spear apiece, Colonel Baden Powell six, and Captain Stodart three.

THE latest report from London regarding the probable decision of the Currency Commission is that they will recommend the immediate importation into India by Government of 5 to 10 millions sterling in gold, in order to form a fund to guarantee convertibility for foreign payments. The report comes from an influential quarter, and it need hardly be said that the plan will suffice to fix exchange and give India a gold standard, provided the 5 or 10 millions are sufficient to meet all demands for export when the balance of indebtedness turns against India. On the other hand, it is difficult to believe the Currency Committee would recommend a palpable, clumsy and expensive imitation of the Lindsay scheme instead of the scheme itself. Why go to the trouble and needless expense of importing gold merely to offer it for re-export, when a system of gold drafts on London would serve precisely the same purpose ? Or why, if the gold is not intended for currency purposes, take the risk of running short by agreeing to give it in India, instead of in the London market where it is always readily obtainable ?

THE "Indian Mirror" was not an admirer of the late Viceroy. It describes Lord Elgin as an utter failure as Viceroy of India, as much owing to adverse circumstances as to his own sheer innate incapacity.

MR. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, while riding with the Whaddon Chase Hounds, met with an accident. The hounds met at Addington Lodge, Bucks, and when near Tuckey Farm his horse jumped sideways through a fence, and Mr. Rothschild was struck across the face by a large branch of a tree, which severely injured his nose and eyes. Notwithstanding, Mr. Rothschild continued to ride as far as Winslaw, where it was discoverd that the bridge of the nose was broken. The fracture reduced, and Mr. Rothschild was conveyed to his residence, Ascot Lodge, in a brougham. He is now progressing favourably.

THE Porte states that the most complete tranquility now exists in Yemen, and that the reports of alleged desertions of imperial troops are absolutely groundless. It is added that the Ottoman soldiers are settling gradually in the military posts which have been captured from the rebls.

SENOR de CASTRO, the Portuguese Premier, recently told some members of Parliament that Portugal neither intended, nor was compelled, to sell her East African colonies, and that, if foreign companies were admitted there, Portuguese sovereignty would be maintained. This says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," does not conflict with my previous statement that, if the Anglo-German Convention on South Africa comes into force, the districts of Portuguese East Africa north of the Zambesi will be leased to Germany, while England will get the southern part, both leases being on the lines of those obtained in China.

THE "Reichswehr" observes:—The German Army Bill the first reading of which has thoroughly dissipated whatever expectations may have been based on the coming disarmament conference, must be regarded in Austria as a reminder that the relative proportions of the armed forces of the Powers are about to undergo a further change to the disadvantage of the Dual Monarchy, and that the backward condition of our army as compared with that of Germany will be further emphasised. The new German Army Bill, which is sure to be adopted, can have no other effect in Austria than to force the Monarchy, in spite of peace conferences and the claims of economy, to set about the formation of a 16th corps d'armee at Brunn and the rearmament and reorganisation of our field artillery.

THE Neue Freie Presse publishes the following :—The leaders of the German Progressive Party, of the German people's Party of the Constitutional Landowners Party of the Free Germnn Union and of the Christian Socialist Party have decided unanimously after a debate of several hours in which the political situation was thoroughly discussed to formulate the claims of the Germans in Austria which they are resolved to uphold in common against the Government as well as against the parties of the Right. The station and Club also met and discussed the future attitude of the party towards the Government and the groups of the Opposition.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FOURTEEN HOURS' FIGHTING.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

An outpost conflict between the Americans and Filipinos at Manila on Saturday evening precipitated a general attack on the town by the Filipinos.

Severe fighting continued for fourteen hours.

The American troops carried two of the enemy's positions and advanced their lines, losing 20 killed and 125 wounded. The Filipino loss was heavy.

The American warships in the Bay shelled the enemy. Desultory firing was continued on Sunday.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

General Otis telegraphs that the situation in the Philippines is most satisfactory and that Manila is now perfectly quiet.

The entire American force at Manila was engaged on Sunday morning and repulsed the insurgents, capturing their positions.

The Navy did splendid execution on the enemy's flanks.

The report further says that the insurgents possessed many Manser rifles and a few field pieces and quick-firing guns.

DEATH BLOW TO THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

Reuter, telegraphing from Manila to-day, says that fighting has not been resumed.

The Filipinos in Manila opine that the attack on the town is the death blow to the independence of the Philippines.

ROYAL VISITORS TO THE SUDAN.

Their R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to arrive at Cairo on Monday and will reach Khartoum on the 16th instant.

THE UGANDA CAMPAIGN.

The War Office has decided to grant a medal to the troops in Uganda serving during the years 1897-98.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The P. & O. Company's s. s, Peninsular, with mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

MURDER ON A. B. I. STEAMER.

A PASSENGER'S CHEST KNOCKED IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sirsa arrived yesterday from Bombay via Colombo. At Colombo the took on board 219 Burmese passengers, who went so that place to accompany the casket containing Buddha's tooth. When nearing Rangoon on Saturday morning, a row took place between two Burmans. One of them, it is said, stole round during the night and interfered with some of the luggage of the passengers, and being observed another Burman hit him on the hand with a stick. No more was heard of the matter until early next morning when a "sucanee" reported that the man was lying in a pool of blood. The Chief Officer went down the hold and saw that the man, the one who had hit the prowler the night before, was gasping his life out, his chest having been knocked in by two large grinding stones which had been dropped down on him from the deck. The unfortunate man's chest was completely smashed, the ribs being driven into his lungs. No one on board appears to have seen the act done, but the man who had a quarrel the previous night is suspected, and has been handed over to the police. Yesterday morning the body was removed to the hospital, where the usual post-mortem examination was held.

ENTERIC AT LUCKNOW.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT AND INOCULATION.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 6.

By invitation of the Military authorities, Professor Wright, of the Plague Commission, paid a flying visit here to inoculate the garrison troops against enteric, which continues to be very prevalent in the cantonments. The men undergoing the operation included over three hundred of the 3rd Hussars and a hundred and twenty of the Cameronians, together with several officers.

SUICIDE BY LIEUTENANT SIDNEY VEALE BYLAND.

POONA, FEB. 6.

Lieutenant Sidney Veals Byland committed suicide, this evening, at the Poona Hotel by shooting himself through the temple with a revolver. Lieut. Byland formerly belonged to the 5th Madras Infantry, but was employed as D A A G at Karachi. Deceased had been suffering from fever. He came to Poona recently, and was staying in the hotel. He had been transferred to the Commissariat office here. Deceased, who appeared very quiet, was a young officer, was strange in his manners, and had asserted his intention of committing a rash act.

When the report was heard about six o'clock, the hotel people went to his verandah, where he was found lying with his face covered with blood. Medical aid was summoned, but was of no avail. Mr. Guider Assistant Superintendent of Police, arrived and took possession of the revolver, five chambers of which were loaded and one empty. A cartridge bullet was found on the floor near the deceased.

The inquest will be held to-night, and the funeral to-morrow.

SACRILEGE AT POONA.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH SACKED.

MILITARY COLOURS DESTROYED.

Another daring robbery took place last night in St. Mary's Church, near Wanowrie. Thieves went into the church by the window behind the organ, and removed a purple curtain and mauve altar frontal, plush and embroidered scarlet superfrontals, the contents of two offertory boxes, also made a desperate attempt to get the communion plate and church money in the sacristy, but the door was securely fastened.

The old colours of the 28th Bombay Pioneers were hanging on the wall, and the thieves ruthlessly dragged them down from their poles and stole the gilt crowns. The property stolen is valued at about 400 rupees.

A SUBEDAR-MAJOR AND SEVERAL MEN OF 2ND BO. GRENADIERS ARRESTED.

This evening, the police succeeded in arresting the Subedar-Major and several men of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. Most of the stolen property, belonging to both the churches, which had been broken open, was in the house of the former.

The police had suspected this man some two years past, but could not bring home the crime.

REPORTED TREATY BETWEEN AFGHANISTAN AND RUSSIA.

THE REPORT UNFOUNDED.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6

Nothing is known in official circles here either of the Treaty reported by the London "Morning Post" to have been made between Afghanistan and Russia, nor of the proclamation the same journal alleges has been issued by the Amir. Such a proclamation could not possibly have been issued without the fact becoming known, and both stories are disbelieved. Regarding the reported planting of Russian Colonists along Herat border, this has been going on for the past twelve years, the Russian Government having always been anxious to colonise the whole of the Kushk Valley.

The present report, however, appears only due to the construction of permanent houses at Tanura for the accommodation of officials connected with the New Railway, and does not indicate any fresh departure.

THE ARREST OF BALKRISHNA CHAPEKAR.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 6.

The Rs. 10,000 offered as reward for Balkrishna Chapekar's arrest is now claimed by the Nizam's Government from the Bombay authorities for the Nizam's police who arrested Balkrishna.

THE COUNT OF TURIN.

The Count of Turin will visit Hyderabad in March.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN A. C. CONNAL.

POONA, FEB. 6.

Captain A C Connal, R.H. A., died at Cairo on the 2nd instant.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Perkins, R A, Roorkee becomes Adjutant a Woolwich. Captain Hallum, Royal Irish Rifles, is permitted to retire.

Army Medical Service—Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow comes out to the Punjab, Lieutenants Gwynn and Macneece to Madras; and Lieutenant Ross and Carroll to Bombay.

SPORT IN HYDERABAD.

A TWO MONTHS' SHOOT.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 6.

Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah and Sir Montague Gerard will go out shooting, for probably two months, early next month, in the Sirpur Tandur district.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 4.

The City Line steamer City of London, left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

ADEN, FEB. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa. left here, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here from, Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay, on the 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene, from Bombay, sailed for Trieste, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 7 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-16
2 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 15-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

MR. C. BERTAM'S ENTERTAINMENT. THE TIVOLI THEATRE.

Last evening, the Tivoli Theatre was filled to witness the opening performance of Mr. C. Bertram, the well known entertainer, and it may be truly said he fully sustained his high reputation as a conjurer and card manipulator. In the course of a lengthy experience we have not seen anybody who approaches him in his own particular line. Mr. Bertram has just landed in India with a wonderful reputation from America, which is distinctly the land of card-players, and while in that country a gentleman, who is no mean hand at poker playing, said that Mr. Bertram was certainly the smartest man at "stacking a pack" "or forcing a pass," and in this respect many amusing stories can be related. Those who saw him perform last night will agree that it would be very difficult to play a game of chance with him, the odds being vastly in his favour. One meritorious feature of the entertainment is that Mr. Bertram carries out his tricks without elaborate paraphernalia prepared for the purpose. He actually goes down amongst the audience and does his feats in full view of the spectators. He has a very pleasing and engaging manner, and while it is obvious he is "spoofing" you, yet he carries out the game in a pleasant and amusing manner. All were immensely taken with the manipulation of the magic ring, one of the oldest of tricks, but yet Mr. Bertram did it with bewildering slowness, and he has certainly acquired the art of deceiving the public. When it was announced that the artist would attempt a trick resembling the celebrated mango trick, the denouement was awaited with interest, as this seemed to be carrying the war into the enemy's camp, and perhaps on the principle of bringing coals to Newcastle. But when out of an empty paper cone he produced two rose trees, which seemed nearly three feet in height, and laden with natural blossoms, which were cut and distributed amongst the audience, it seems that the native jarduwallah must hide his diminished head. The trick which culminates in the apotheosis of Britannia is not of the most marvellous exhibitions of lagerdemain ever given in this or any other country. From a simple hat Mr. Bertram produces a series of flags, and as a grand finale brings forth an enormous Union Jack, which stretches across the entire stage and on being raised reveals the figure of Britannia. It is needless to say that this greatly delights such a loyal audience, and we congratulate Mr. Merryweather, the manager, and who is well-known in Bombay society, upon the ability which marks all the arrangements, and Mr. Bertram's tour is deserving of every success.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL EGERTON, Khyber Brigade, proceeds on ten days' leave, and Colonel Spurgin, Royal Scots Fusiliers, temporarily commands the Brigade.

The following ladies have been admitted into the Indian Army Nursing Service:—Misses J. E. B. Hitchman, M. R. Truman and F. Coleman.

REFERRING to certain reports concerning the purpose of the visit of the German Consul in Samoa to the Tonga Islands, the "Cologne Gazette" assigns the rumours regarding a contemplated German annexation of Vavau Island to the category of those inventions which are designed to create ill-feeling between Germany and the United States. The Rhenish journal asserts that the object of a section of the English and American Press is to make insinuations against Germany in order by contrast to "exhibit England and the English Government with their exaggerated friendship for America in the illumination of Bengal fire." The "Cologne Gazette" itself did as much as any other German journal to awaken American suspicions when it gave such singular prominence last year to the assertions of the Berlin "Marine Politische Correspondent" to the effect that Germany intended to claim a portion of the Philippine Islands its excessive indignation in the present instance is therefore somewhat overdone

CALCUTTA NEWS AND NOTES.

THE NEW BISHOP.

MR. CHALMERS' SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

THE event of the week has of course been the enthronement of our new Metropolitan, Bishop Weldon. It was a wonderful function, with all the Government Chaplains, supported by a little band of keen faced missionaries and a larger contingent of native catechists, the whole forming a great white robed procession up the aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral, where men like Bishops Heber and Wilson have gone before. Every seat was of course filled, and from the Viceroy and Lady Curzon the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Woodburn, Commander- in-Chief and Lady Lockhart, downwards, everybody was there. The impressive ceremony itself has already been described in your columns. Not the least significant of its features was the solemn pause as the procession moved up the church, when Bishop Weldon stopped opposite the Viceregal pew, where Lady Curzon, in soft grey ostrich plumes, stood reverently by her lord, and the head of the church bowed deep to the head of the State in recognition of the temporal sway exercised by his Excellency the Viceroy in India.

As one looked at the little army of ecclesiastics which Bishop Weldon has come to lead against the powers of sin and darkness in India, one could not but be struck by the frailty of the forces at his command. Strong faces and steadfast eyes, however, were amongst them, and it has been with bands like these that the great victories of the church of Christ have been won.

The sermon was a simple manly address, full of the diffidence of one who feels the greatness of the responsibilities he is assuming, but is supported by the zeal of his sacred calling, while the presence of the Vicar of the Armenian Church and the Archimandrite of the Greek Church in Calcutta was symbolical of the sympathy and similarity of ritual which unites these christian bodies of the East to the church of England.

The week socially has been a gay one. On Friday (27th January) took place a very successful fancy dress ball in aid of the Women's Friendly Society. On Saturday were the races. On Tuesday, our new Metropolitan arrived, and the same afternoon Colonel Wilford and the officers of that hospital regiment, the Gloucesters, were "At home" to their friends on the polo ground. On Wednesday was the enthronement ceremony at the Cathedral, and on Thursday a dance at Government House. Friday (3rd) is the fancy dress dance at the Saturday Club, also the annual prize-distribution at La Martiniere, while Saturday sees the annual inspection of the East Indian Railway Volunteers.

In official circles, a good deal has also been going on, though no very important announcements have been made beyond that of the appointment of Mr. Thomas Raleigh to succeed the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, as Legal Member of Council. This makes yet another in the long list of changes amongst high officials this year in the Government of India. With a new Viceroy, a new Commander-in-Chief, a new Finance Member, a Home Member appointed only last season, and now a new Legal Member, the only two who remain to keep up the continuity of the Council are Sir Edwin Collen and Sir Arthur Trevor. As the latter goes home on short leave in the hot weather, however, the extraordinary feature will be presented of Lord Curzon left with but one of Lord Elgin's Council to advise him. The seat occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Simla session, will fortunately still be held by Sir Mackworth Young, and the fact is an important one as the question of the future administration of the North-West frontier of the province of the five rivers is one of the biggest and most difficult with which Lord Curzon's Government is immediately confronted, and with a new Foreign Secretary, for Sir William Cuningham is unlikely to be in India next hot weather, the position would otherwise be an impossible one.

As it is the sweep is a dangerously complete one, and the appointment, under these circumstances, of a Legal Member without Indian experience from home, is even more than ordinarily open to criticism. The fact is rendered the more glaring by the existence, immediately at hand, of tried Indian lawyers like Sir Griffith Evans, who are qualified in the very highest degree, to strengthen the Council in the precise point in which it is weakest, namely in that of continuity with the past administration. It is true that Mr. Raleigh comes to this country with a high reputation as a theoretical jurist, and the invaluable experience of Privy Council work. Such qualifications as these do not of course make up for that personal touch with the people of India and their ways of thinking, which comes only of long residence in the East, and of everyday work in the Indian Law Courts, though they may be the next best thing to it. Fortunately in Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Carnduff, the Legislative Department has two of the very ablest men to be found in the whole of the Government of India. Mr. Raleigh therefore will have everything in his favour, and the continuance of the high standard of efficiency which has of late years distinguished the departmental work of the important branch of the administration, of which he will be the head, is at any rate secure.

Regarding the currency arrangements, news of an encouraging nature continues to filter through from home. The last is to the effect that investment companies are being started in London for the buying up of Indian Securities This seems to be based on reliable information, and is as it should be, for it represents what must be the inevitable result of the good rupee securities, which have hitherto gone abegging being brought up, by the establishment of fixity of exchange, to the same category as sterling investments of similar merit on the London Market.

Regarding legislation, the Presidency Small Cause Court Act which passed into law at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council on 30th is of some importance. It is a step in the direction of the increased efficiency of Small Cause Courts generally—a matter which affects the whole commercial community. Until, however, it comes to be supplemented by some arrangement for making Small Cause Court judgeships better worth having the position cannot be looked upon as satisfactory, for so long as these important posts continue to be as poorly remunerated as they are at present the fact of extending selection to the Chief judgeship to candidates outside the court will be likely to tend to make sound men even less desirous than they are now of accepting the junior posts, since these no longer carry with them the certain prospect of eventually succeeding to the one prize the court offers. Regarding the officiating apponintment in the Viceroy's Council, when Sir Arthur Trevor takes leave, one of the senior members of the Madras Council will no doubt be brought in. This is because both Sir Arthur Trevor and Sir Charles Pritchard have been Bombay men, while the Home Portfolio is held by the Hon. Mr. Rivaz, belonging to the upper provinces. At the present moment this may seem a little hard on Bengal, which with the departure of Sir James Westland will have no one in any way connected with it upon the Council. Since Sir Philip Hutchins left, however, Madras has been even worse off than Bengal in this respect. The arrangement is that of the two appointments of Home and Public Works Members one shall be held by a member of the old Bengal presidency, which for this purpose includes the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Assam as well as Bengal, proper, and that the other shall be filled in rotation by a representative of Madras or Bombay. It is a remnant of the old state of things when India was divided into the three governorships of Bengal Madras and Bombay, and this being the case it is clearly Madras' turn. The matter is no doubt one of those which Sir Arthur Havelock will discuss with the Government of India on the occasion of his approaching visit to Calcutta, though the arrangements to be made in connection with the respective shares to be taken in handling the trade arising out of the East Coast Railway by the Ports of Calcutta and Madras and such questions as those of the proposed mining and coffee labour legislation are subjects with which his visit is likely to be even more directly concerned.

IN the Bengal-Punjab Army Football Tournament the Somersetshires have won the cup, having beaten the North Staffordshire at Umballa in the final by 3 goals to 1.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LINCOLN HANDICAP—HUNTING.

SALMON FISHING IN SCOTLAND.

FOOTBALL AND GOLF NOTES.

LONDON, JAN, 20.

THERE is a very small increase in the number of entries for the Lincolnshire Handicap, a race which has been doing badly of late years, and this improvement may possibly be due to the fact that this event has been changed from a subscription stake of £2,000 to a race of £15 each, £10 forfeit, with £1,000 added. Last year, when there were only thirty-three acceptances and a miserable field of fourteen (not merely paltry in point of numbers, but also utterly contemptible in quality), the £2,000 race cost the fund £1,055. This season the issue will not be so disastrous, as there is an entrance of £6, which is the minor forfeit, so the added money will amount to £665. Kilcock, Nun Nicer, and Cap Martin are the best class horses in the race, but the Beckhampton steed can barely stay the distance; and he would certainly have no chance over this course on soft ground. Lord Durham has entered Lupin and Dubuque, and the former is sure to win a good race in the course of next season, but the latter cannot stay more than six furlongs. Mr. Russel's horse, The Virginian, is quite likely to be dangerous at Lincoln if he is prepared for this race. Robinson's stable, which has now won this race three years in succession, has four entered, including Prince Barcaldine, who won last year; but I shall be surprised if the sequence of the Foxhill horses is not broken this season. "Mr. Jersey" has also four entries, of which Bridegroom is likely to turn out the best. Lord William Beresford has three entries, including Knight of the Thistle, who would certainly have won last year if he had been started. Berzakand Sandia are certain to win handicaps early in the season if they go on all right. Egerton Lodge is not likely to be dangerous with either Baldoyle or Salins, and the latter has certainly proved an uncommonly bad bargain to Lord Wolverton. As to the Duke of Devonshire's colt, he will be more dangerous later on in the season. St. Ia has grown into a beautiful mare, but she cannot really stay a mile. Mr. Bottomly is not likely to win with either Hawfinch or Labrador, and I do not at all expect that he will get a race out of the Duke of Westminster's cast-off. Mr. de Rothschild has four entries, and his colours should be dangerous on either Golden Bridge or Yatel. Yester Year cannot stay a mile. Winkfield's Dower, about whom there was so much cackling last year, ought to be given a heavy weight, inasmuch as he has not run since he was a two-year-old, and it was confidently asserted last autumn that he would have won a big handicap but for the crash in the affairs of Mr. Calvert, who then owned him. He is entered for his spring engagements by Mrr Reid Walker, and I am told that his is that owner's sealed nomination for the Ascot Cup. There are a larger number of three-year-olds than usual in the entry, but nothing of high class Baldoyle being the best, of the lot.

Mr. Wallace Johnstone has a useful colt in Harrow, and he ought to win some good races next season over short courses, for I suspect he will be found to be more distinguished for speed than for stamina. Harrow's two-year-old brother (by Orime out of Lady Primrose) is a nice racing-like colt. The best animal belonging to this owner is Lady Ogle, whose wretched running in the Middle Park Plate must have been all wrong. She is a slashing, shapely filly, with fine action, and if she trains on she ought to come very near winning the One Thousand and Oaks. I hear that Lady Ogle bears all the appearances of having wintered well.

The west and stormy weather which has prevailed during the past fortnight has not been very favourable to the pursuit of foxes. On the few occasions when hounds have really been able to run well the deep going has hindred their followers from keeping on terms, and in most of the fast gallops which have occured recently the finish has only been witnessed by those who were well mounted and knew how to save their horses. The list, already sufficiently long, of masters of hounds who intend to resign at the end of the season has received several additions. Mr. Ruggles-Brise and Captain Cruickshank have decided to give up the East Essex hounds on account of ill-health. The joint mastership has only existed since last season, but Mr. Ruggles-Brise has been associated with the management of the hunt on several occasions since his first term of office in 1881. The Essex staghounds will probably be in want of a master this year, as Mr. Sheffield Neave, the present master, fears that he will be unable to continue to show sport in view of the considerable increase of wire fencing in his country. I hear rumours of the possible resignation of Mr. Douglas Pennant, the popular master of the Grafton hounds. It is sincerely to be hoped that the rumour is without foundation, as Mr. Douglas Pennant's retirement would be a real misfortune for the hunt.

Two memorable runs which fell to the share of the Grafton hounds on Monday in last week. Hogstaff Spinney supplied the first fox, and, running by Charlwelton, Ganderton's Wood, and Hinton, the hounds rolled him over close to Hinton Gorse. The time was about forty-five minutes, and the pace for the first part of the journey was undeniable. Hinton Gorse, being close at hand, was forthwith drawn, and a brace of foxes quickly went away, pointing for Fawsley. At a clinking pace the hounds ran to Badley Wood, then drove forward at the same fast speed to Dodford Holt. At Brockhall the fox crossed the main line of the London and North-Western Railway, and just as the pursuing pack were on the metals an express train dashed through their midst, killing two of the best lady hounds. A correspondent who witnessed this regrettable incident states that he cannot understand how the body of the pack escaped destruction; but hounds have marvellous knack of avoiding such perils at the last moment.

On Wednesday, when scent was of a very meagre description in most countries and very few good runs were recorded, followers of Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds enjoyed sport of more than average merit. The meet was at Hardwick Hall, and in the morning a brace of foxes were run to ground, after which Lynea Old Gorse was called upon and responded with a fox of the right stamp. With scent wonderfully improved, the hounds raced away for Loppington, and, leaving this on the right, ran on to Edstaston, where their quarry doubled back. Near the Moat House the hounds had to be stopped on account of the gathering darkness. They never checked during this capital run, which lasted for an hour and a quarter, in the course of which they reached a seven-mile point. Bangor was the fixture with this pack on Friday, and in spite of wet weather a very large company assembled. The best sport of the day was obtained with an outlying fox roused near Howe's Wood, but with scent anything but reliable hounds were never able to get on terms. On Saturday at Iscoed Park the field included the Master Hon. G. Ormsby Gore, Lord Kenyon, Major and Mrs. Godsal, and Sir Wyndham Hanmer. After drawing several coverts blank hounds were taken to Livesley's covert, and after a time they forced a fox away in the direction of Preston Hall. He proved to be a twisting customer, and finally defeated hounds in the neighbourhood of Scollard's Wood.

The period during which salmon fishers are obliged to renounce their favourite pursuit is short indeed, amounting to less than six weeks. On November 30 they can be throwing a line on the Tweed, and by January 11 they may be landing clean-run salmon from the Helmsdale or Thurso; several smaller rivers in Scotland open on the same early date, and four days later the Tay comes in season. A correspondent in the far north informs me that most of the rivers have been swept by a succession of heavy floods during the past month, and at the time of writing they are in too heavy volume to permit of much success with the fly. The minnow will be the best chance until the waters clear and fine down. On the Aberdeenshire Dee, as on the Tweed, salmon were unusually numerous on the spawning redds, but a marked scarcity is reported from many other rivers; on the Helmsdale, for instance, the breeding season is said to have been a comparative failure. It is to be feared that some of the ova that have been deposited will have been destroyed by the roaring floods which, running bank high, have scoured the river beds. On the other hand, the fact that the steams are now in spate is all in favour of the spring rod fishing; a goodly number of salmon have been enabled to escape the all destroying nets, and those which are not caught by the rods will remain in fresh water until the spawning season comes round again. Those who were responsible for fixing the respective dates of the annual close times in Scotland and England (including Wales) cannot be congratulated on their knowledge of the requirements of the two countries. With few exceptions the salmon rivers of Scotland are earlier than those which lie south of the Border, yet on Scottish waters anglers cannot throw a line until nine days after their brethren in England have commenced operations, the respective dates on which the season opens being February 11 and February 2. It is true that Boards of Conservators have authority under the Fishery Acts to alter the close time to suit local requirements, nevertheless the earlier date undoubtedly should have been allotted to Scotland. An analysis of the local by-laws shows clearly how much later the English and Welsh rivers are than those situated in North Britain. On no Scotch river does the rod season begin later than the 25th of February, whereas in England thirty-two rivers open after that date, and on nearly one-half of these the close time extends into April or May.

With the waters swollen and discoloured by constant rain, it is not surprising that few anglers have tried their fortune with coarse fish, and that those few have not met with much success. The best chance at present is in the lay-bys and eddies, where, with a red worm, there is always a possibility of securing some good roach; ledgering should give better results when the rivers clear. Not many pike have been captured since the new year came in but with a touch of dry cold weather they should come freely both at spinning and live baits. In using the former it is well to remember that the pike has its moods like other fish. It is not always hungry, and the angleer who uses fine tackle and exercises caution in not coming within the range of the pike's vision will find his reward in this as in other branches of angling.

The Aston Villa Eleven have quickly rid themselves of that loss of form which overtook the side in the holidays about the turn of the year, and they are now going as strongly as ever. It may be said that at no time this season have they been seen to such advantage as on Saturday, when on Trent Bridge they severely beat that greatly improved side of late—Burnley. Four goals to none constitutes a defeat that is not to be easily explained away, and when it is stated that Hillman, the skilled goalkeeper of Burnley, made some wonderful saves, it will be better appreciated how much more the Villa had of the play than their opponents. And so the Villa have again assumed a strong position at the head of the League. They are two points ahead of the second club than whom they have played two matches less, to say nothing of a vastly superior goal record. This splendid return to form of Aston Villa must be a great gratification to their friends, in view of their severe match for the Association Cup with the holders at Nottingham, on the 28th inst. Notts Forest have had a pretty bad season so far, but lately they have shown much improvement, and they have a faculty for rising to the top of their game in cup ties. Their football at Sunderland on Saturday was remarkably good, although they could do nothing better than finish all even with the local side. The fight for the first few places in the League is wonderfully keen, and three points cover the four clubs next below Aston Villa. Everton have picked up wonderfully of late—they were successful again on Saturday—while the Liverpool club, by making a draw with Wolverhampton Wanderers, managed to keep well in the running. Notts County, who are fourth, still possess one of the best records in the competition, both as regards position and intrinsic merit. But the holders of the Championship—Sheffield United—seem to be going from bad to worse. Like many other clubs have done they found their visit to Stoke full of disaster, for Stoke once more demonstrated what a wonderful side they are on their own ground, and ran up the substantial score of four to one against the United. The three lowest clubs in the list, were all beaten, and the Bolton Wanderers, with masterly consistency, easily retain the last place in the table. Much has been written of the advantage of playing at home. In a full programme on Saturday not one visiting club was successful, but three managed to get on lightly by drawing. The rainfall during the week left most of the grounds heavy, but this did not seem to much affect the form, which was mostly with the boot. As for the attendances they showed that the public is still keenly interested in the Championship, while the Aston Villa ground again secured the biggest gate, there being over 20,000 people there.

For the second Saturday in succession New Brighton Tower were defeated, their last reverse at the hands of Manchester City reducing them to fifth place, with as good a record but a slightly inferior goal average to Barslem Port Vale. The game at New Brighton produced some splendid football, and Manchester City by winning maintain their leadership in the division by a point from Newton Heath and Leicester Fosse, who gained decisive victories over Glossop North End and Luton Town respectively. The one surprise of the afternoon was the heavy defeat of Small Heath, who are now a couple of points behind the four most dangerous rivals to Manchester City in the struggle for promotion to the Championship Division.

The holders of the Rugby Union County Championship—Northumberland—were easil successful in their match with Cheshire at Newcastle on Saturday, and their scoring was so substantial as four goals and two tries to nothing. Northumberland are quite as good a side as they were last year, when they won the Championship at Coventry against the Midland Counties. They have a particularly fine set of scrummagers, while Robinson and E. W. Taylor are both tried and skilled men outside. The Northumbered game went with a splendid swing, and by half-time three goals and two tries had been made. Cheshire strove hard in their uphill fight, and in the second period their line was crossed only once. Taylor and Anderson placed the four goals for Northumberland from tries gained by Lockerby (two) Robinson, and Stone, and other tries were got by Lockerby and Taylor. This victory gives to Northumberland the lead in the Northern Division with wins against Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire. They have still two hard matches to play against Durham and Cumberland.

IT is a little singular that at a time when a suggestion is being advanced for a compromise between the Rugby and the Northern Unions a movement should be initiated for a compromise between the Northern Union and the governing body of athletics. The laws of the Amateur Athletic Association, of course, debar professional foot-ball players, even though their professionalism may be qualified by the insistence on bonafide employment, and as a goodly number of athletes who formerly competed as amateurs are now included in the ranks of the Northern Union an effort is being made to have them "whitewashed." A deputation, it was expected, would wait upon the Northern Counties Association at its meeting last week, but it failed to appear, so that presumably the Northern Union have either abandoned their idea or are proposing to appeal direct to the general body. It is more than improbable that the Association will even agree to receive a deputation, and it is much more unlikely that it will relax its laws as the Union suggests. The alternative, of course, is for the Union to establish a new association of its own. There has been talk of this for years long before the Northern Union was thought of, but it has never come to anything. There is no reason why the Union should not be able to organise a number of successful meetings. With prominent runners like Cooper, Lewis, and Sharpe there would be no lack of attraction. Apart from the fact of having played with Northern Union clubs it would probably have been found that certain runners who have hitherto competed as amateurs would not have been allowed during the forthcoming season.

The difference in weight between golfing boots and shoes seems to be trifling, but when it comes to walking 12,000 yards or so a day the difference becomes more apparent. Even if one wears shoes, good thick soles for wet weather and a plenty of nails, are necessary, many golfers would thankful if they could lessen the load. This may be done to some degree by using aluminium nails, of which I was shown specimens the other day. This great advantage, of course is their lightness; in fact, when they were handed to me in a paper bag I might easily have mistaken them for a bag of cloves. They have one drawback—they do not stand much road wear. But as most golfers keep their boots at their club this does not matter. Another very good "grip" is running spikes filed down to about the depth of a large golf nail. Of course some green committees object to them.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PLANS OF CAMPAIGN.

MISCHIEVOUS RUMOURS.

TEMPLES AND AGIARIES.

AT a meeting of the Board, held in their offices, yesterday afternoon, before proceeding with the business on the Agenda paper, the chairman mentioned that certain mischievous rumours were circulating regarding the operations of the Board, and he asked for the assistance of the Trustees in contradicting them. He said on the recommendation of the Land Committee, the Board will be asked in the course of to-day's proceeding to sanction the publication of a notice in the vernacular papers to the effect that no person is authorised to treat on behalf of the Board for the acquisition of properties and that the payment of Compensation when awarded or agreed to will be made in cash. There are other less tangible rumours and a great deal of misapprehension which cannot be dealt with in the same way. He added:—

I may, however, mention that the most scrupulous care has been taken in laying out the several streets to, as far as possible, avoid interference with religious edifices. It was unavoidable to serve notices in the case of a few private temples and places of worship but any dissent on the *fact* of the owners will receive most careful and sympathetic consideration. In one case it was found impossible to altogether avoid a Parsee Agiary but only the out buildings which come in the direct line of the street are to be taken and the sacred buildings are not affected. This scheme is now undergoing re-consideration. In another instance it was proposed to include an old disused Jewish burial ground but that too was liable to reconsideration. With these exceptions no interference of any kind is contemplated with either Agiary, Masjid Temple or Burial ground. The as regards the.

COMPENSATION TO BE PAID FOR THE PROPERTIES to be acquired that is a matter which rests, not with the Board but with the land acquisition officer and subsequently with the tribunal if there is an appeal. The Board has power to acquire by agreement when the owners are willing to sell but in all other cases the acquisition will be made by an independent Government officer as in other cases of land required for public purposes, and is subject to the usual right of appeal. There is certainly no disposition on the part of the Board to pay less than a fair value subject of course to the provisions of the Act. They have no power to go beyond the letter of the law in this respect. The right of the Board to acquire

PROPERTIES OUTSIDE THE LINE OF THE STREETS has been questioned, but on this point there is no room whatever for doubt. It is moreover the universal practice in schemes of the kind in the United kingdom and has been copied in Calcutta as well as previously in Bombay. It has its justification in the fact that in no other way can the task of remedying the present conditions be effectually accomplished. It is not enough to make streets through crowded and squalid areas. The frontages on each side for a considerable depth must be re built over on the principles of joining a sufficiency of light and air to each dwelling. So soon as operations on these principles have been applied to the whole of the most crowded districts and no sooner will the full effect in the serving of life and health be secured. The death-rate in the 1st Nagpada district has varied from 43·74 to 31·16 in the 15 years before the plague. In 1891 it was 40·42 in 1897 it was 59·10 and in 1898 31·41. It is not taking too sanguine a view to predict that with healthy conditions induced by the improvements now contemplated the rate will be reduced to possibly under 25 per thousand whereas if the roads alone were made and the frontages left untouched only a very partial result could be anticipated. In the great majority of cases the property to be acquired is more or less insanitary: where this is not the case they are properties which must ultimately be re-built to fall in with the rearrangement of the buildings or properties which will be benefited by the improvements made at the cost of the rate payers who, and not the owners, are entitled to the betterment. In applying this principle the request that owners dispossessed should be given

THE RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION

which has been preferred in several cases, is one, that in my opinion is entitled to consideration. I have no doubt the Board will be willing to agree to such request whenever suitable terms that will secure the end in view can be arranged. The sole object of the Board is the improvement of the sanitary condition of the City and the prevention of overcrowding. To aid in these purposes they have been entrusted with many lakhs worth of Government and Municipal property. Should any profit accrue from any one scheme it will be entirely devoted by the Trust to these objects. That there will be profit in some instances may be reasonably anticipated but for the purposes of their estimates the Board have been very cautious. They estimate that taken as a whole, the value of the surplus lands after improvement will be equal to, not greater than, the estimated cost of their acquisition before improvement. Any other assumption could have been speculative and therefore unsafe. Lastly there is the question of the

DISPLACEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

On this point serious misapprehension appears to exist. It is assumed that the Board having acquired the properties will forethwith proceed to demolish them wholesale and leave the inhabitants to provide for themselves. This is of course a totally wrong conception of the intention. The first step will be to acquire the properties; the next to build accomodation for the poorer and working classes occupying premises either actually on the line of the proposed streets or sanitarily unfit for habitation. Such accommodation will be provided where possible "in situ" or in the vicinity but encouragement will be given to the population to spread by also building in the northern suburbs. The next step will be the demilition of the houses on the lines of the new streets and of those unfit for habitation and the formation of the streets. The next and final step will be the gradual improvement and where necessary, reconstruction of properties on the surplus areas. This will necessarily be a lengthy process. It will be accomplished by reselling or letting the surplus lands on approved building conditions. It may in some cases, take years but during the whole period the present tenant can remain tenants, of course, of the Board who will be exacting only in the matter of sanitary conditions. These are the lines successfully followed in dealing with similar projects elsewhere and are generally those on which it is intended to proceed: It will be observed that they make full provision for the accommodation before hand of the population to be displaced. I propose with the approval of the Board to communicate this statement to the press in the hopes that it will be the means of discrediting false rumours about the operations of the Trust.

DEATH OF THE SPIRITUAL HEAD OF GUZARATHI MUHAMEDANS.

A correspondent writes:—Janaab Sayedna vo Moulana Syed Ahmad Sahebbin Syed Omar Saheb El Edroos Saheb died at Surat on the 1st February at the age of 94. His Holiness was the spiritual guide of the family of the Nawabs of Sachin and the Amirs of Surat and was also looked up on by the Mahomadans of Gujrat as their spiritual head and Saint. His Holiness had retired from mercantile pursuits sometime ago and had acquired a large fortune. Several years ago His Holiness rendered eminent services to the British Government in connection with the trouble caused by the Wahabis and in acknowledgment of these services the Syed Saheb had received Khairtas from Government through Mr. (now Sir James) Campbell and other British officers. As a profound Arabic scholar and devout religious preceptor he was most respected and religious matters were often referred to him for decision. The decisions given by him were acceptable to all for they were both learned and impartial and characteristic of sincerity of purpose. The funeral procession of this Saint was a most imposing and solemn scene. The aristocracy of Surat attended it and bore the bier on their shoulders. The attendance was so large that many persons were disappointed at not having had the opportunity of bearing the hearse on their shoulders. The place of the Saint says a correspondent will never be filled and the Mahommadans will ever remember him with great respect and reverence. Those who came within the reach of his marvellous and saintly personality derived benefits impossible to describe. His preachings on Islam were rendered with the utmost

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba. Fort Northern. Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	8	3	4
B Mandvi, Chanckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	22	8	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada..	23	9	39
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	16	5	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..	41	8	54
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	51	64
Total	121	84	239
Total plague deaths to date....	33,574	29,336	
Same date last year	195	182	293

Prophylactic inoculations performed in Bombay during the week ending 1st February 1899, as reported to the plague Research Laboratory by the undermentioned operators.

Address of Inoculation Stations.	Name of Operator.	In persons newly inoculated.	In persons who were also inoculated previously.
Bazaar Gate Street...	Dr N N Katrak	2	21
Fort	Dr R M Kalapesi	8	69
Esplanade (Municipal Office)	Dr B S Shroff	4	38
Central Vaccination Depot	Rao Bahadoor S V Kantak	59	2
Charni Road	Dr K B Shroff	2	2
Kalbadevi Road	Dr C S Trilokekar	59	79
Peddar Road	Dr K B Shroff	43	43
Khorsed Lodge	Laboratory Odkoras.	69	295
Ripon Road	Dr Jaykar	29	6
Kamathipura	Dr Kapadia	106	2
1st Nagpara	Dr C L D'avoine	62	2
	Total	439	30534

Total of Inoculated during 1898 and 1899 up to 1st February 1899 30534

Caste and Nationality.	Total of Inoculated during the last week.	Total of Inoculated during 1898-1899 up to 1st February.
Brahmins	23	1136
Jains	1	213
High Caste Hindoos	258	3868
Low Caste	60	3505
Mussalmans	46	5397
Parsees	39	5389
Jews	0	135
Europeans	2	115
Eurasians	1	31
Native Christians	7	1891
Other Nationalities	2	217
Unclassified Hindoos	0	573
	439	30534

HYDERABAD.

DOCTOR LAWRIE AND INOCULATION.

Plague shows no sign of abatement in Hyderabad territory, but fortunately its ravages are confined exclusively to remote villages. The strictest measures possible are still maintained to prevent its incursion into Hyderabad City, and the Commissioner of the Nizam's Police has gone so far as to officially suggest that even inoculated persons should not be allowed to come into Hyderabad; but Colonel Lawrie has pointed out that Professor Haffkine's fluid does not contain the virus of plague, and that its benefits should be extended as much as possible after it has been sterilized in the laboratory of the Hyderabad Medical school, so as to getrid of its micro-organisms. The Plague Commissioner has called for a monthly report of the plague cases in the Nizam's territory, and the measures adopted from time to time for the suppression of the outbreak.

BROACH.

THE EPIDEMIC UNABATED.

A Broach correspondent says plague there continues unabated. There were seven cases on Saturday and five on Sunday. The total number of plague cases for the week ended February 2nd was 52,against 50 for the week preceding, and the total mortality from all causes for the same week was 70 against 92 for the week before. The weather continues to be foggy and very cloudy. According to the latest calculations, there are at present nineteen thousand souls in the city, of a population of forty-five thousand. Three cases of plague occurred among the Borahs in the Borwad locality, and four more among the Parsees and stray cases are occurring among the Banias also, while the "Golas," the "Ghanchis," and the Mahomedans continue to suffer as before. Dr. Bainbridge, Surgeon-General with the Government, came here on a tour of inspection, and left yesterday for Surat. The Municipality of Broach has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards plague expenses, the sum of Rs. 15,000, sanctioned before, having been nearly exhausted. The two non-official superintendents's, Mr. Furdunshaw Badu and Mr. Dinshaw Furdunjee, continue to render valuable service in their wards.

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 1 death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday ; 2 cases and 2 deaths on Sunday ; and 1 case and 3 deaths on Monday.

PREVENTION AND RESTRICTION OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Through your journal I beg to draw the attention of the Government, and the Municipal and plague authorities in Bombay and all over India, to the means to be adopted for the prevention and restriction of plague and other infectious and dangerous diseases in Bombay and India. I partly quote from a medical journal of a high authority, and if the steps cited be given effect to, there will not only be a very good saving but a marked good effect on plague in its various aspects, and the formidable malady will be very effectively coped with without any bickerings from the people.

1. To ascertain the full extent of the evil a complete census of all persons, and of the affected should be at once made.

2.—Notification of all plage cases, as complete as possible should be obtained, but there should be no intervention between physician and patient in cases in which the qualified practitioner may be trusted to give the instructions necessary to prevent the transmission of the disease to others.

(3) Measures for the prevention of infection must be undertaken viz.

(a) Instructions as to the best means of destroying the sputum and other discharges should be widely circulated by leaflets and hand bills.

(b) All the cases of plague reported to the authorities as being in need of such help will have to be visited in their houses by itinerant Medical officers detailed for the purpose by the local authorities. They will both give verbal directions and will decide upon the best course to be taken in each case.

(c) If the case is one which, in the judgment of the itinerant medical officer, requires special Hospital treatment due to circumstances which prevent him from receiving proper care or medical attendance, the fact must be reported to the District Medical Officer who will visit the patient and will determine by physical and bacteriological examination his removal to either his casts or Government or Municipal Hospital and will take measures to have his house properly disinfected.

(d) The provision of suitable well-equipped hospital close by in a sufficient number should be made.

(e) The disinfection of infected houses should be carried out at the expense of the local authorities. The woodwork, wall and floors should be scrubbed with hot soda and hot disinfecting solutions and repainted and lime-washed or retained. The bedding, clothing, carpets &c. must be disinfected by steam or destroyed at the expense of the local authorities.

(f). Special measures should be taken for the cleansing and disinfection of all public and private gutters, drains, sewers, etc and of all places of public assembly such as theatres, workshops, mills, public houses &c. ; for the ventilation including sunlight of all buildings ; for the prevention of over-crowding ; for giving more civic "lungspace to the inhabitants in the shape of parks and open pleasure-grounds and for the appointment of lecturers, to deliver simple "health-lectures" on subjects likely to improve the general health of the people.—Your &c.

NADIRSHAW H. F. SUKHIA,
L. V. Sc L. M. & S.

Sukhia Buildings Fort 3rd Feb.

"Pearls in the Mouth."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of Rowlands' Odonto. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framji Hormusji and Co's. Cotton Circular dated Hongkong Jan. 20 reads :—Though not so much of the inquiry as existed during the previous fort-night has been experienced, a very even market has been met with mostly at previous rates during the past fortnight, and a fair off-take of about 7,000 bales has transpired, chiefly of Nos. 10 and 20 and to a moderate extent of Nos. 12 and 16. Nos. 10, and 20 were mainly taken and first for Yunan and Tonquin, but latterly the northern markets also came in for a share of them, on holders freely quitting at current values. Nos. 12 and 16 were but sparsedly taken for the Coast-Ports, where No. 15 Indian has been very much particularly replaced by Japanese threads. After the turn of the Chinese New Year on the 10th proximo an increased demand is looked for. Sales comprise about:—

200	bales of No.	20	sold at dol.	78	to dol. 85
150	"	16	"	78	" 83
750	"	12	"	70	" 77 & dol. 80
3,200	"	10	"	62	" 77 " 85½

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 16,200 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of 5,000 balea—at 30,000 bales consisting of :—

23,000	bales of No. 20	15,000	bales of No. 10
11,000	do do 16	500	do do 8
9,500	do do 12	1,000	do do 6

Japanese spinnings have been dealt in to the extent of 700 bales, Nos. 20 and 16 at dirs. 84 to dirs. 89½ for the former and dirs. 83 to dirs. 84 for the latter. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 146 wire and Rs. 146½ post.

In Shanghai, in consequence of inquiries from the River Ports, a goodly off-take has transpired mostly of Nos. 20 and 16, and to a moderate extent of No. 10. Exchange tending lower during the earlier part of the interval, a rise of Tael 1 to Tael 1½ has been experienced. Sales total 6,100 bales Indian, 3,100 bales Nos. 20 and 16 Japanese including 1,000 sold forward and 6,700 bales Nos. 10, 14, 16, and 20 Local. Sales of Indian comprise about :—

3,200	bales of No. 20	sold at Tls. 62		to Tls. 66	
1,350	do.	16	do.	59·50	to " 63 and 66
250	do.	12	do.	58	to " 59
1,300	do.	10	do.	53·50	to " 58

leaving unsold stocks at 17,000 bales, Japanese and, Local have been sold as follows :—

Japanese	No. 20	at Tls. 63.50	to 66.25	Local	No. 14 at Tls. 62·50
"	" 16	" 62.75	" 65·50	"	" 12 " " 61.50
Local	" 20	" 64.50	"	"	" 10 " " 59.50to61
"	" 18	" 64·20	" 66.50		

Exchange on India, as on the 16th instant, has been advised at Rs. 202 1-2 wire and 208 post.

In Japan, high exchange has gone at present against shipments to China. However the market has been steady at Yens 80 to 82 for No. 20 and Yens 78 to 80 for No. 16 for delivery up to March.

STATE vs. COMPANY RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

A PRACTICAL OPINION.

Recent numbers of the "Madras Mail" have dealt very fully with the East Coast Railway system, and it will appear to several of your readers that the State suffers rather badly in the comparison which your correspondent has been pleased to make between it and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is not fair, however, to saddle that much abused creature the temporary Engineer, with the whole blame for the backward condition of the State-built Bezwada-Madras and East Coast Railways. It may be news to you to hear that 90 per cent. of Mr. Wynne's Engineers are just as "temporary" as the similar establishment under Government ; and, even if it must be admitted that he has a better selection of free lances the true reason for the comparative failure of the State temporary Engineer is that he is given no responsibility. In the case of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, if the Government of India had sent good executive officers to the line,—men who not only knew their work but who also knew how to make their assistants work—the progress on the line would have been different to what we know that it has been. It is notorious that the executive officers were either incompetent or indifferent. No penalty attached to their allowing bad work to be done, or to their letting work slide. And when leave was due, they got it as regularly as they drew their salaries. This is not a serious way of tackling a large project. I do not think that even your special correspondent knows the secret of

Mr. Wynne's success on construction.

After the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extensions north of Cuttack were sanctioned, and the money found, he proceeded Home and collected his "boys." Some he took, naturally, from his old college, Cooper's Hill, and others he selected from the scores of "young" men who had done an apprenticeship, of a year or so on some English engineering works. They were engaged for three years on salaries which cannot be accounted extravagant and were shipped out with the vision of great undertakings already growing in their minds. Arrived at the head-quarters of his division each assistant was given a Bengal Nagpur Railway Construction Manual, in which five Government Codes are condensed into 100 pages. He was told that he would have twenty miles of construction to do. Here was his cheque book, and his plan and section and schedule of rates and there his bungalow. The District Engineer would do all the drawing, checking, estimating, submitting of returns, &c., and everything which an Examiner's heart delights in ; but he, the assistant, was to ride from sunrise to sunset driving coolies or paying them. If the 20 miles happened to have a large bridge with the electric light and night and day shifts of labourers he was to work with both shifts. Here we have a complete understanding between master and man ; and the result is that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extensions are in as advanced a state of completeness as other lines where the Engineers have been dawdling along for five years with short funds and no encouragement to make a show. Railway construction by the State

is more economical

than any other agency ; and that is about all that can be said for it. Some of the more obvious ways of improving the system have been put forward from time to time ; but the greatest reform which is demanded is to bring more direct responsibility on the shoulders of the staff. Select a young Engineer-in-Chief of known capabilities ; point out that for the next three years or so his work lies in a certain place ; let him have a hand in selecting his staff here and in England ; do not give leave to or transfer a single man till the job is finished ; and, lastly, let the funds be allotted at the right season of the year, in July or August, and no in March when the working season is closing. If this ideal system were introduced, each individual would be prepared to stand or fall by the merits of his work, and in any case he would always remember with pleasure the monuments of his industry which nothing but a convulsion of Nature would sweep away. As matters stand at present, there is not an Engineer in the Government of India's Railway Branch who has begun and completed 10 miles of railway from the locksplting of the centre line to its opening for traffic. And the desire to have that distinction is crushed by cruel transfers, which are the curse of the Department.

The above remarks says the "Madras Mail" in which they appear are

the opinions of a practical man,

and there is no denying their force. They echo, too, the opinions of authorities like Mr. Horace Bell and Sir Bradford Leslie, whom we quoted the day before yesterday. Our correspondent's remark that "railway construction by the State is more economical than any other agency" is very much open to question, however. We feel quite sure at any rate that the costly mistakes made in the alignment of the Guntakal-Bezwada and Bezawda-Barang lines would never have been made by men like Mr. Wynne and his Superintending Engineers. Nor would the Bezwada-Madras line have been kept waiting months and months for sleepers if a man like Mr. Wynne, instead of Colonel Gracey, had had the giving of the contract. Colonel Gracey is now on the Board of Direction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and while draw ing a handsome addition to his pension is in an excellent position for judging how quickly a line can be opened for goods traffic when things are properly managed. Another point in connection with State Railway construction which should be noted as supremely unpractical is the fact that no control is vested in the local Consulting Engineer for Railways. All construction by Government of India Engineers is controlled directly from Simla or Calcutta. The local Consulting Engineer may inspect the work and report on it at intervals ; but he has no substantive powers of supervision. As Government Inspector he passes the line for traffic, in due course ; but this is not done till he receives a equisition from the Chief Engineer in charge of the line. A more hopeless instance of irreconcilable functions bound together in red tape could not be found in any other Department of the Government.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ; "also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning ; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Advice to Mothers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where, at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle.

THE LATE NUBAR PACHA.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ENGLISH ADAPTABILITY.

Nubar Pacha amused himself, when living in Paris in retirement, by arranging his papers to make use of them in memoirs. His family will be free to publish what he has arranged and written after a certain lapse of time. Nubar had considerable international experience and knew the leading Europeans of his time. He entered, entirely from Egyptian motives, into Lord Palmerston's views on the Suez Canal scheme. That scheme was, long before De Lesseps obtained his concession, submitted to Mehemet Ali who said he would give short shrift to any Egyptian who pronounced in favour of it. "Do those French engineers he said, "want me to create a second Bosphorus, with all its entanglements and involvements? Egypt is isolated among deserts. A canal would force England to struggle for supremacy in the Mediterranean and revolutionise the whole trade of Europe.' Nubar in his memoirs gives

A HISTORY OF THE CANAL SCHEME

and of the influences at work to carry it out. He is no admirer of Ferdinand de Lesseps who owed everything first to the besotted infatuation of Said Pacha, and to the cousinly interest of the Empress Eugenie. She threw herself with passion on the side of her cousin. She may now remember being warned that the achievement of the Canal would oblige England to enter on a new Mediterranean policy, which would lead perhaps to her supremacy there. As it was she had given up the Ionian Isles, and were no canal made would in time give up Malta and Gibraltar. This would leave France a free hand in the Mediterranean, so long as Russia was content to remain shut up in the Black Sea. Ismail took very seriously this view, but he thought that between the rivalry of France and England Egypt could hold her own even were the Canal scheme executed. His vanity was appealed to. He was bullied by French agents. The sop of a great proprietary interest in the Canal was offered to him. He and De Lesseps were always quarrelling. Twenty thousand fellaheen employed gratis under Said's concession perished in digging the Canal. Nubar in his notes bears testimony to

THE ADAPTABILITY OF ENGLAND.

When she saw the Canal must be endured she completely altered her merchant navy. The three-master, good for voyages round the Cape, became a thing of the past. This evolution was the most rapid, perhaps, the world ever witnessed. One of the unlooked for consequences of the Canal was to kill the shipbuilding trade in secondary French ports like St. Malo. They were not deep enough to launch merchant steamers on the new model. Nubar did not believe England could help strengthening her situation in the Mediterranean. If the whole world adopted Free Trade she could remain merely a nation of shopkeepers with a great industrial plant, but the world will not. Organized interests more or less selfish are forcing protection on the different nations. The representatives of these interests would, if they could, suppress every great rival by war or political combinations. The decay of the States of Latin origin did not escape the penetrating eye of Nubar Pacha, but he did not think it would enable England to rest on her oars in the Mediterranean. Nubar, albeit an Oriental, was

A BELIEVER IN MORAL FORCE.

Mehemet Ali and Napoleon built on the sand because they were wanting in moral sense, and yet both were men of prodigious political and administrative genius and strength of will. The second Empire sank from want of moral sense. Not that the Emperor was deficient in human feeling, or that he was at all behind his time. Victor Emmanuel liked to be truthful. He left tricks and lies to his Ministers. This created a healthy atmosphere about him and made him the man for United Italy. Queen Victoria as moral factor rendered invaluable service to England. She could not endure to feel being in the wrong and shaped her conduct in conformity with her moral standard. Nubar however had few chances of seeing the Queen unless in the blaze of regal pomp but was a good deal among her personal friends and relatives in London, Paris, Vienna and in Egypt where he entertained her son-in-law, the late Emperor Frederick.

LANDSLIPS IN THE CHERRA HILLS.

In consequence of the heavy damage done to the Cherra Companyganj Railway by the great earth quake and the subsequent floods, the Government of India have asked the Chief Commissioner of Assam whether it is advisable to retain the railway or whether it should be abandoned, and the permanent way and rolling stock utilised for the purpose of a light line elsewhere. There are, of course observes the Englishman arguments, for and against such a proposal. In the first place the line is situated in a district which is inundated with the heaviest rainfall in the world which annually reaches something like 500 inches, and falls of from 40 to 80 inches in a few days are by no means an uncommon occurrence. The Assam Administration were of course, not in a position to foresee what the effect of the earthquake and floods would be on this little line, but the quantities of silt and the loosened debris from the enormous landslips in the Cherra Hills blocked up the channels of the rivers, and as the water had to find some outlet the embankments and bridges of the railway had to give way before the enormous volumes of water seeking to escape. This state of things is, of course, abnormal, it is possible that the line will not suffer such extensive damage in future when all the debris from the slips has been brought down from the hills to the plains, and the rivers have scoured out new channels for themselves. During the year 1897-98 the gross earnings decreased from Rs. 26,340 to Rs. 10,969, that is, by Rs. 15,371, and at the same time the working expenses increased. The line carries but few passengers, and its principal revenue is derived from the carriage of limestone of which there are extensive quarries in the Cherra Hills, and for which there is always a considerable demand. On this account alone it would therefore appear advisable to retain the line as the abandoning of it would probably curtail this industry on which the Khasias, who suffered great losses owing to the destruction of their fruit groves, and the disease which has appeared among potatoes which formed a considerable item in their exports, are now mainly dependent. The industry is also capable of further development, and in addition there are coal and other products in the hills for the working of which a Company was in process of formation; Since the earthquake they appear, however, to have changed their minds. If the project of linking up Shillong with the Assam Bengal Railway which, we understand, forms one of the schemes Mr. Cotton hopes to carry through before he leaves the province, is ever carried out, it is probable that the line would be taken over by the Syndicate carrying through such a project. Just at present, however, there are a number of other matters requiring attention, but if there is the slightest chance of the railway paying its way, and as so much money has been spent on it already, it would appear advisable to go on working it until a favourable opportunity of disposing of it presents itself.

THE BURMO—CHINESE FRONTIER.

News from Bhamo states that the Frontier Commission was at Namkhan on January 21st, where several days were expected to be taken up in arranging the line of the frontier over the Shweli plain, which is found to be a pretty complicated matter owing to constant shiftings of the river in years past. No serious officials, however, was anticipated in demarcating a suitable frontier. Large numbers of Chinese officials have visited both camps from Momein, Lungling and other places. The Prefect of Momein, who was amongst them, reports that he met Captains Davies and Ryder, who are engaged on the Railway survey, and that they were well and progressing rapidly with the work. Particulars from the Kengtung frontier say that there has been considerable delay there in starting the work of demarcation. Mr George and the Chinese Commissioner met, as already recorded in the columns of the 'Pioneer,' but for about a month no work was done in consequence of initial difficulties. It seems that in the usual happy-go-lucky Burmese and Shan custom, there was a tract of country belonging to three States, one of them Monglem in China and this produced complications. The local Chieftains were quite satisfied apparently with Mr. George's proposals, but the Chinese Sub-Commissioner put all sorts of difficulties in the way. These have been at length got over, and the latest news shows that the work is progressing satisfactorily. (*Pioneer,*)

MOTOR CARS IN LONDON.

Motor cars are gradually making their way in London, but the most recent addition should indeed make things hum. The new comer was shown the other day the premises of the Motor Car Company Long Acre and had not rain fallen fiercely the visitor would have ridden round the neighbourhood in the novelty. They were therefore grievously disappointed and the more so that they received a glowing account of the cab. They were told that it weighs 13 cwt. less than the one which holds the field but having no scales handy they could not test the statement. It is not, however, as light as a feather, its figure being 1 ton 2 cwt. They were informed that whereas the Richmond now in the field goes no more than 30 miles with one charge, the new Richmond accomplishes at least 60, and has managed 72. There was nobody present to say "Nay" ; so the reporters simply made a note of the assertion. They were assured that the cab is capable of speeding at the rate of 18 or 20 miles an hour, and of mounting (fully loaded) gradients of one in six

GOLFERS I HAVE MET.—(II.)

In my former remarks I described Major A. as a bore, but amongst the frequenters of our links was one, and in the case one of the fair and weaker sex, who closely rivalled him in this respect, though in a different way. Let me call her Mrs. D. A. lady of mature but still decided charms, she was known in the station as the "Subalterns' Joy," a misnomer so far as the Subaltern was concerned, but a title which she strenuously attempted to live up to with a praiseworthy perseverance which no snub, no incivility short of actual rudeness, could daunt. The last joined Subaltern was not a week in the place before he found himself enrolled amongst her unwilling slaves "her boys" she called them, and the younger the boy the more she loved him. Beginning with a little friendly chat at the Club or Band Stands a little judiciously applied flattery or graceful deference to his profounder knowledge of men and things, it only required a "tete-a-tete" afternoon tea in her cosy and semi-darkened drawing-room, or the glamour of some "ksla jagah" to complete the poor youth's subjugation. But for those who had so far resisted her wiles, or had shown themselves insensible to her charms, there still remained the even more for midable dangers of the links. Let some such hapless youngster be about to start on a quiet round. He has barely placed his ball on the tee and is addressing himself to his opening drive, when a voice from behind checks his swinging club in mid-air, "Oh, Mr. So-and-So, I hear you are such a splendid player. Do take pity on poor me and give me a lesson. I am so silly at all these games," and a beseching smile accompanies the request which none but the most stony hearted of mortals could resist. His fate is sealed, and not only on that particular day but for many weary days to come must he sacrifice himself to the Moloch of duty and go through the farce of teaching this middle aged siren the elementary principles of a game in which he was already proficient when he was playing at his mother's knee.—Again there I

THE LADY WITHOUT A CONSCIECE.

There are unfortunately many such but I refer to she golfing conscience a virtue of which the majority of us believe ourselves to be possessed but to which few can honestly lay claim. It is the possession of this so frequently denied gift which compels a man though completely screened from his opponent's view at the bottom of a hopeless bunker, to admit that it cost him eleven strokes to dislodge his ball from the cactus-covered rat hole into which it had retired when the ordinary man would have compliangly declared that it took him five to get clear. Perhaps of all the Pujapore players in whom the golfing conscience was most lamentably deficient Miss E. was the most flagrant example. Not that she intentionally tried to cheat ; no one could for a moment accuse her of such a reprehensible act to any vulgar failing, but the unblushing affrontery with which she would deliberately lift her ball from the middle of a thorn bush or with disinitly shoulder kick it into some less inconvenient "lie" than that into which it had rolled, was only equalled by the calmness with which she denied all knowledge of having done so when her score for that particular hole came to be totalled up. Though an assiduous player for some years at the period I speak of, she had never yet, so she assured us, grasped the method of scoring in the game ; and though she admitted knowing that every time she hit the ball she must count a stroke, the penalties in the shape of extra strokes attached to such necessary actions as lifting a ball out of an uncomfortable bunker were quite beyond her comprehension, and were accordingly blissfully ignored by her. Poor Captain Jones, who was.

TOLD OFF TO KEEP HER SCORE,

When she competed for the Ladies' Medal, incurred her lasting displeasure by his ungentlemanly conduct on that occasion. "The idea," she complained to a sympathetic auditor, of counting every silly little lift I made at the ball when he knew I was only trying to get it out of a horrid cart rut, and I'm certain he added on hundreds to my score, for I couldn't remember a quarter of the strokes he said I had made." That was Miss E's weakest point. She had a shocking memory. She even confessed it herself. "How is it possible.," she would ask, "for any one to remember all the strokes in that long hole? How many did you say you took? Eight? Well, now I come to think of it, my score was seven, not nine. I remember quite well now, though it is confusing sometimes" and her opponent would gracefully concede her the last hole. That is to say if he were only a man and consequently weak. But if one of her own sex, a heated argument would probably ensue, which would terminate by Miss. E. refusing to play any longer with one who accused her of cheating, and by her subsequently giving out to her intimates that Mrs. Such-an-one was a horrid cat. There were many other frequenters of the Pujapore golf links who merit description ; types of character, whether mirth-provoking, contemptible or merely irritating, whose various idiosyncrasies were generally amusing, often pitiful But my space is limited by the patience of my readers, and both must by now be nearly exhausted. Enough has, however, been said to show that, as in most things, so particulary in golf, the looker on sees most of the game, and to the observant man the game fully repays the watching. Life, after all, is but a long game, and one connot do better than follow the advice once given the writer by a well-known but now departed player:—"Never mind your opponent's score, put your trust in Providence and keep your eye on the ball VIX.—in the "Madras Mail."

THE FRENCH NAVAL WONDER.

M. DE CASSAGNAC UNCONVINCED.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, in conversing with friends at the Chamber, spoke of the Gustave Zede subscription as worthy of a parcel of schoolboys. If there was anything in these submarine destroyer, Gustave Zedes should be studded along the coasts of France. Wherever a vessel could run in a Gustave Zede should be ready to shoot out. But a single one bought by public subscription! What possible use could it be unless to annoy the English or rather to show a wish to annoy them! Such goings on were unworthy of a great nation. If the Gustave Zede was what M. Lockroy, advised by Admiral Fournier, thinks, let him rapidly alter the Naval Estimates, and devote the money intended for big ironclads to submarine torpedo boats.

The third subscription list of the "Matin" amounts to 24,046 francs making a total of 1,589 francs. 5000,00 francs will be required for the projected destroyer. I find the following names in the third list.

M. Casimir Perier, M. Meline, Comte Greffulhe M Lalance, ex-Alsatian Deputy to the Reichstag, M Cotelle, Councillor of State, M. Coillaux, Deputy the Duc de Bassano, M. Pams Deputy, M. Trouillot, ex-Minister, M. Sculfort, President of the Council-General of the Nord M. Boissy d'Anglas and M. J. Reinach, ex-Deputies, M. Georges Duruy, Professor at the Polytechnic School, and M. Gabriel Monod, Member of the Institute.

The names of M. Sardou and M. Anatole France, of the Academy, are in the second list. The French Chamber of Commerce of Brussels, bitten by the example of Paris, has announced its determination to subscribe to the patriotic work. The "Matin" has been rather Dreyfusite, and its editor has been charged with being a Levantine of Constantinople The Gustave Zede subscription, however, may set it right in the eyes of those who subscribed to the fund for the Widow Henry.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A JUDICIAL OFFICER.

The enquiry into the charges against Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint Magistrate of Ghazipur was continued by Messrs. Rustomji and Galbraith at Allahabad on Thursday. Mr. Gill and Mr. Durga Charan appeared for Government, and Mr. Roshan Lal and Mr. Ram Gopal for the Raja.

Mewa Lal, vakil, practising in Ghazipur, said he must have had some 200 revenue and rent cases, and from 100 to 200 criminal cases in the Raja's court. In revenue and in criminal cases he had seen the Raja writing judgments. The Raja took down the evidence on the prescribed forms, and witness never saw any irregular procedure on the part of the Raja. In cross-examination he said he could not state anything as to the actual writing of the judgments in cases where judgment was reserved.

Satanarayan, vakil, also swore that the procedure adopted by the Raja was similar to that adopted in other courts. The Raja recorded the evidence himself on the Government paper provided for that purpose, and he also took down statements by accused persons. The Raja questioned witnesses in the same way as other Magistrates did. He took down the statements in full, and if the examination of a witness was interrupted by other business, he would, on resuming the examination, read out the evidence previously given by the witness. He had seen the Raja writing judgments.

Gauri Shankar, mukhtiar, gave similar evidence In cross-examination he said when he spoke of the Raja taking down evidence he did not mean that he saw what the Raja wrote down. He never saw the Raja using memoranda when questioning a witness. The Raja paid great attention to Court work. In the case of accused persons it was the Urdu version written by the peshkar, which was read out to the accused, and witness had never compared that version with the Raja's record. He could not say anything about what was done at the Raja's house.

Shaik Abdul Rahman, mukhtiar, said he had appeared in about 200 cases before the Raja—25 to 30 of these were *chalan* cases. He never saw anything unusual in the Raja's procedure. He appeared to take the evidence down just as his (the witness's) evidence was being taken down, except that the Raja wrote more slowly than the Commissioner was doing. He knew that in one or two heavy cases in which he appeared the Raja took the records home.

The Commission adjourned.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

In the fifth year of the reign of the good Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, there came to the court certain men from a far country, bearing news that there has arisen in that land a strange sickness, whereof no man knew the cause ; nor indeed aught else, save only that it was sore upon the people, and spared not rats, nor apes, nor squirrels, nor even the doves in their cotes. Wherefore the Caliph, ever a seeker after knowledge, called unto him certain wise men of his court, and charged them that they should set forth into that country and anon bring again to him such tidings as they might gather regarding that strange sickness ; and thathe, the Caliph, would defray their charges, yet that if the ruler of that land should in honour of the Caliph desire to discharge the expense of their journeyings and their victuals his desire should by all means be gratified to the uttermost.

So the wise men went forth about the time of the fall of the leaf, and took ship, and came safely to that far land, where they made obeisance to the ruler thereof and offered the greetings of the Caliph. And the ruler of the land who was indeed in some sense the Caliph's vassal entreated the wise men well, and said that all that they desired would be shown to them and that as to their charges he would afterwards confer with the Caliph. And the wise men sent forth proclamation that all who wished to speak concerning the sickness should in the first place write down all that they knew, and send the writing to the scribe of the wise men, who would after signify if they desired the presence of the witnesses. And the ruler of the land wrote furthar to his satraps, and his leeches, and his warriors that they should gather all manner of knowledge concerning the sickness, which things gave rise to no small measure of secret blasphemy against the ruler. Then the wise men went forth, and journeyed through the land, living on the fat thereof. And they enquired of the sickness from all that knew, and from many that did not but none the less said that they did. And when the season drew towards the summer the wise men withdrew themselves from the heat and came again to their own country, and sought audience of the Caliph. And the Caliph gave them greeting, and enquired of their quest.

Then the chief of the wise men made answer and said, "O king, live for ever! All that thy servants have learnt have they written in this roll. And truly this sickness is a strange thing. For in the land from which we are come, there be those who say that no strange sickness is therein, but only a sickness which for many years has prevailed in portions of the realm. And some say that the pestilence is come from Cathay by ships and others that it came to the chief port of the land through pilgrims from the north. Some say that the rats carry the pest from house to house, and others say that it is not so. Some say the cause of the sickness is a seed so little that it may only be discerned by a man gazing thereon through a tube of brass and glass ; yet that with such a tube the seed is seen in the blood of the sick, if the blood be dried on slips of glass and cunningly coloured with the colours of the apothecary. But others say that they have gazed on these same slips, and saw no seed ; nay, they deny that there is such a seed at all. Then in that country we have met with a learned man from the west, who hath devised a fluid which, being injected beneath the skin, doth protect men against the disease ; and we met with others who aver that this fluid is no protection, but rather a malignant drug. Moreover there be many who proclaim that when the pestilence cometh into a walled city the inhabitants thereof should proceed into the wilderness, abiding in huts and tents, wherein the sickness will presently abate and cease ; yet have we read in the records that even so the pestilence continueth to the second and third month after. All these, and many other things, O king, have we written in this roll. Further in this other roll have we written the account of our charges ; which when we presented to the ruler of the land, he said that he beheld it not, and that he would first see thee, O king, further than Baghdad ; which are hard sayings."

Then the Caliph took the first roll and read it and mused upon it ; and then he looked upon the second roll and opened his eyes and pulled at his beard and whistled softly, as was his wont when perturbed. Then said he to the chief of the wise men, "It seemeth to us that the things ye have written are contrary the one to the other ; what then is the truth?" And the chief of the wise men answered, "O king, we know not."

Then the Caliph dismissed the wise men and called to him the keeper of the rolls and the Grand Vizier that kept the Caliph's purse, and said, "Take thou this roll and preserve it ; and take thou this, defray the charges, and to-morrow call together the Ulema to consider how best to increase the taxes." Verily hath the poet written :—

Then in my dream methought I heard a voice,
That called aloud and said, "O king, rejoice!
The fools lie thick as pebbles on the shore;
You pays your money, and you takes your choice.

A." in the "Pioneer."

FRUIT-GROWING IN KULU.

Fruit-Growing for the Simla market ranks as one of the possible resources of Kulu. In the Final Report on the Revised Settlement of the Kulu Subdivision, Mr. A. H. Diack Settlement Officer, mentions that while the climate is not altogether suitable for tea, all kinds of European fruits and vegetables can be grown with success. Orchards planted some years ago by European residents produce apples and pears of a quality commanding a ready sale in Simla and other big stations both in the hills and in the plains. The prospects of the fruit trade, however according to Mr. Diack, might be improved by the provision of better communication between Kulu and Simla on the one hand, and the railway on the other. In another part of the report it is observed that the prosperity of Kulu has greatly increased in recent years, a statement attested by a notable rise in the wife-market, as well as by a considerable extension of house property, valued variously between Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 per house. This increased prosperity appears to justify the enhancement of the land revenue under the revised settlement.

THE LAHORE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The Punjab Government is now again considering the application of the Lahore Municipal Committee for a loan of five lakhs, to enable that body to undertake the improvement and extension of the Water Works system, at a cost of Rs. 3,00.000 the construction of a conservancy tramway for the city, costing Rs. 1,10,000 and the completion of the drainage projects of the city and Anarkali, costing nearly Rs. 70,000. This loan is asked for at 4 per cent a rate which will be agreed to, now that the Government of India has reduced the rate it charges to Local Government from 4

...ES OF SCIENCE.

...atch blende was recently found to ... act on a photographic plate after the ...dium and its salts. According to a paper ... Curie and Bemont communicated to the ...des Sciences, Paris, it contains at least two new elements, called polonium and radium. The last has a remarkable power of affecting sensitive plates. Its chemical properties are similar to those of barium, which has not such power. Some chlorides of radium have a photographic power 900 times greater than that of uranium.

Polonium and radium are also more active in rendering air a conductor of electricity than uranium or thorium. The rays emitted by polonium and radium give good photographs with an exposure of half a minute, whereas uranium rays need hours to make a good impression. Polonium and radium emit rays which, like Rontgen rays, make barium platinocyanide fluorescent, but they are not so strong as Rontgen rays. The fluorescence is seen by coating an aluminium sheet with the barium platinocyanide and exposing it to the rays of radium of polonium in the dark. Of course the rays also impress the photographic plate in the dark; a piece of radium photographing itself by its own invisible radition.

It is useful to know what kind of trees are most likely to be a ruck by lightning, because trees afford shelter in thunderstorms, though a dangerous refuge, and they often grow near buildings. According to Mr. Alexander M'Adie, the eminent American meteorologist, the order of liability to be struck is represented by the following figures: Oak 54, trees collectively, that is in a clump, 40, tall pine trees 15, and beech 1. The oak is, therefore, the worst and the beech the best shelter. After rain trees are not so apt to split with the stroke as before it.

M. Petreano, a Parisian engineer, is adapting petroleum motor-cars to work with alcohol, and the "Velo," a French cycle journal, is organising an exhibition of "alcoholic" motor-cars for October next. Shakespeare's dictum, "You put it in your mouths to steal away your brains," might be paraphrased, "Put it in your cars to spare your legs."

The "Wireless telegraph," the obvious and popular name given to Marconi's telegraph without connecting wires, does not find favour with some electricians, notably Professor O. I. Lodge, who, in his dislike to the term, hatches others quite inferior to it, which do not "catch on." His latest is "magnetic space telegraphy," which is not only a riddle to the average man, but, strictly speaking, an absurdity to the scientific mind, for the idea of space excludes magnetism or anything else. Popularly, it does not, but, popularly, it generally means astronomical space. Surely the Professor, in his apparent desire to ignore Marconi has gone a little out of his way. Mr. Preece's title "etheric telegraphy," used in his paper before the institution of Electrical Engineers," is evidently borrowed from former articles on the subject in "The Globe." "Etheric," or "ethereal" telegraphy (it is the same thing) is preferable to "space" or "magnetic space" telegraphy, or to "telegraphy without connecting wires."

In his lecture Mr. Preece mentioned an interesting experiment which he had made to communicate between England and Ireland, through the atmosphere, not by Marconi's, but boy his own induction system of wireless telegraphy. A wire from Carlisle to Haverfordwest, and another from Belfast to Wexord were employed. Messages sent through one wire were expected to be heard on the other, just as telephone messages are overheard on neighbouring wires by induction. The telephonic system of the whole country was arrested, and the silence of midnight or, rather, early on a Sunday morning, chosen for the trial. No result was obtained, however, owing to the "strange babel of noises" heard in the wires. He considers these due to electrical effects outside the globe, and has not repeated the experiment. Had it succeeded, he meant to communicate between England and Europe, and America.

Edisons plan of telephoning across the Atlantic by means of short cables connecting a series of lightships is a very old telephonic "chestnut"; so ancient that we are only surprised an American electrical journal should never have heard of it. The plan would involve numerous repetitions of the messages, involving errors, and also a very big capital. Twenty or thirty miles of cable, say fifty at the outside, is all that we can telephone through, and that means fifty lightship stations with fifty repetitions. The telephone subscriber may imagine how long such a message would take to get through, and what it would be like after the process. The investor, allowing for maintenance, may calculate the probabilities of a large dividend. With a trustworthy automatic telephone repeater the system might be more practicable.

In a recent lecture by Mr. Hudson Maxim (not the inventor of the Maxim gun) which appears in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," he expressed the opinion that battleships must go before the aerial torpedo which he has proposed. It is capable of throwing from half to one ton of high explosives at all naval fighting ranges, and this quantity exploding on a battleship would destroy her. Hence it will cause a revolution in naval warfare. Fleets must fight in skirmishing order as land forces do, and the huge battleship must give place to the small unprotected cruiser. A few fast cruisers armed with aerial torpedoes would quickly destroy a fleet of battleships. One hundred thousand pounds would build a cruiser armed with a 24-inch torpedo gun and two torpedo mortars. Governments should, therefore, consider whether it is worth while to build costly battleships in future. The French Government, by the way, seem to think it better to build cruisers.

The aerial torpedo gun will, in the opinion of Mr. Maxim, cause a revolution in coast defence as well as naval warfare. Aerial torpedoes penetrating deeply into earthworks before exploding will be disastrous. At present the wear and tear of guns in bombarding coast fortifications or towns is "quite equal to the amount of damage done." The American fleet fired two million dollars, worth of ammunition at Santiago, and probably destroyed not more than 200,000 dollars" worth of property. The gun-cotton shells of the "Vesuvius" had no penetrating power and were, therefore practically useless. Aerial torpedoes would change all that.

It is rather a common belief that one can "feel" when he is stared at, and that by staring at the back of a person's head or neck one can make him turn round. This last effect is said to be accompanied by a sense of stiffness or tingling at the nape of the neck. According to Professor Titchener, of the Cornell University, U.S., this belief rests on a certain foundation of fact, but like most popular beliefs it involves a misinterpretation of the facts. The real psychology of the matter is, according to him, as follows:—We are all more or less "nervous" about our backs, and we are anxious that this nervousness should not be apparent, and we tend to look round inquiringly to see what is going on behind us, whether anyone is really staring at us or not. Those behind us notice the movement and eyes meet. With regard to the unpleasant feeling in the neck, he ascribes it simply to the fact that nervousness about the back concentrates the attention of the subject on that part.

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All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation o Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly, "A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, THROAT TROUBLES, are sold by all Chemists.

BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application
C. BLUM, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
HEAD OFFICE: 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,33,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,33,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances received 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Odd with London Branch.
Tariff and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board, F. D STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR.

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing I have ever used."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVZY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"KEWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

"SKEEVIT"

A pleasantly perfumed preparation which absolutely prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks, and other venomous pests.
It also cures prickly heat.
In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket at 1/-, and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/-, and 6 oz. 4/-.
Manufactured by H. C. STEPHENS, Aldersgate St., London. (Stephen's Inks)
Sold by Chemists and Stores, and at A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed. It is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Dropper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.
N & C RAINCOAT
("Ferrapass" Proof.
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY.—The Rainproof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS.—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
HOT CLIMATES.—Heat improves the rainproof quality
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.
Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
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BUILT LIKE A WATCH.

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From its very inception the Sterling has been essentially High-grade, always constructed of the Best, and By the Best, that money could secure.

Our position is Unique. The Sterling has been strictly

ONE GRADE.

At no time have we been Identified with a Cheaper construction.

GUARANTEE.

The well-known Sterling quality will be strictly maintained in our 1899 models, despite the Reduced selling price.

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Our options cover a larger range than ever before of High-grade Tyres and Saddles.

Illustrated Catalogues free on application.

Can be had on Hire Purchase System. Advance Rs. 50 ; monthly instalments of Rs. 30.

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SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS.

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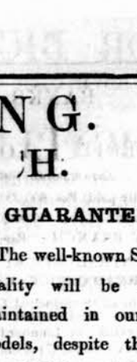
AND THE BEST TO DRINK: AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.



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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
J. Liebig
AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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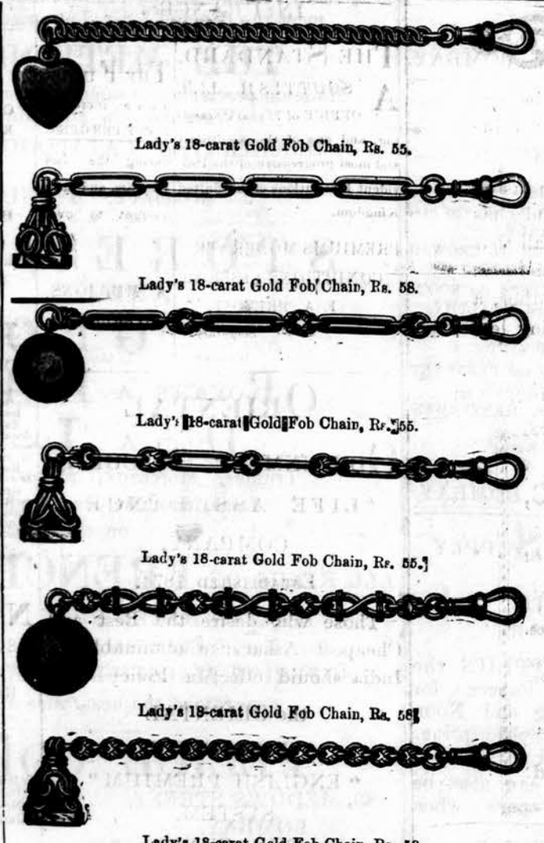
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Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
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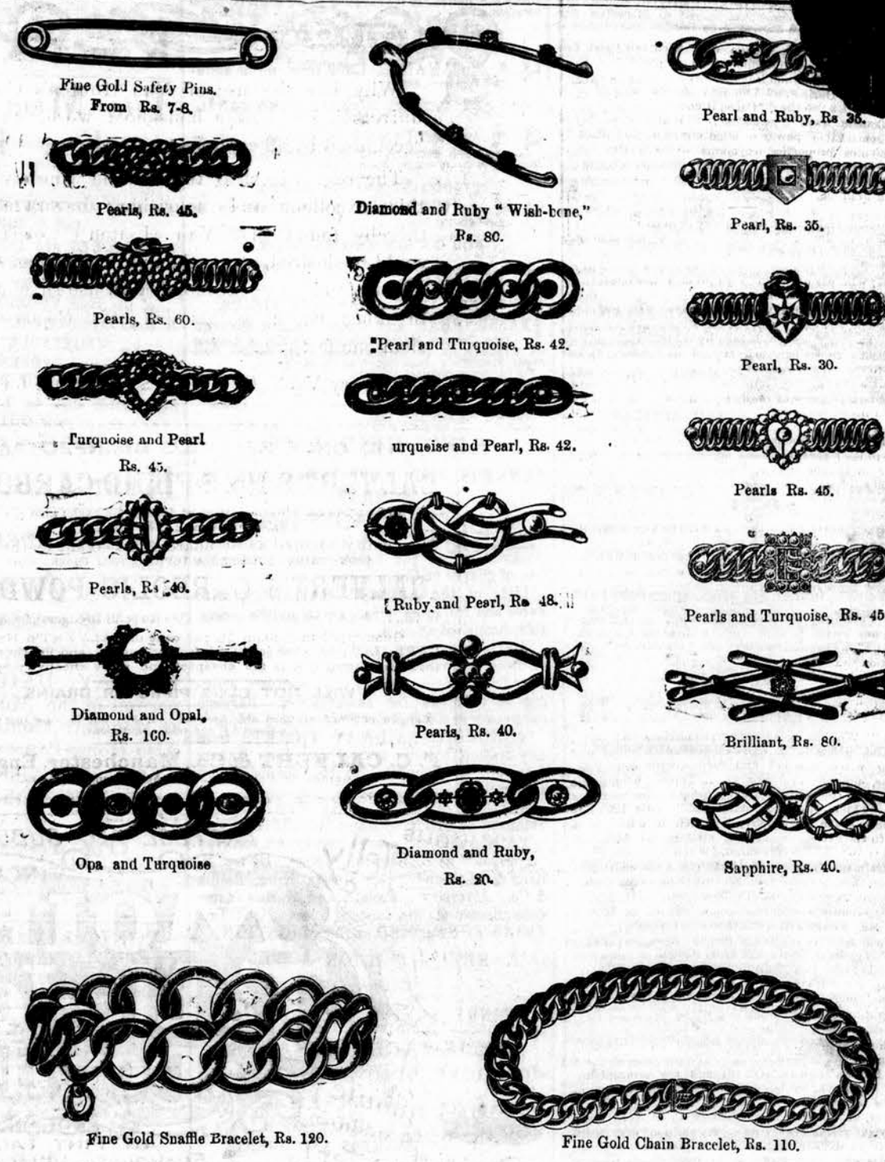
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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON *In concentrated drops.*

FER BRAVAIS

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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
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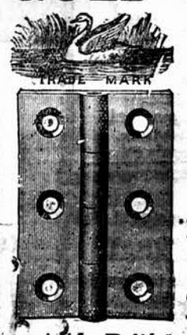

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
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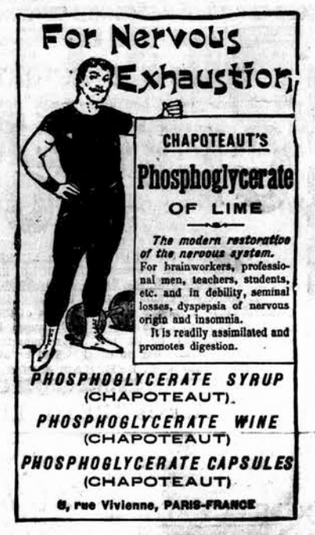
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS IT FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the World.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 20 & 22, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.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Phosphoglycerate OF LIME
The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.
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